The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,133 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
— Nizam	2726	600	G. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
L. Assam	3038	500	S. P. Cole	12th "
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th "
L. Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	26th "
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L. Peshawur	3900	600	E. J. Baker	9th "
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th "
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballarat	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt		8th Aug.
BRINDISI	3542	600	L. Reeves		22nd Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray		5th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 23, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

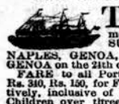
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, May 22, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles. Rs. 500, Rs. 310, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5000	750	1st Aug.
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th August. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIÂ* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Aug.
BERENICE	G. H. Verona	3,800	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail. 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	Kewly	about 5th Aug.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Macmahon	25th "
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	Beer	5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	15th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. NAYANZA, Captain Schwedler, will be despatched hence to Zanzibar direct on SATURDAY, the 2nd August. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, 22nd July, 1884.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 4th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PULVERMACHER'S IMPROVED MEDICO-GALVANIC APPARATUS
FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AND FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS.

THESE appliances have received the sanction of the most eminent authorities, and being self-applicable, are as convenient in use as they are pleasant in application.

N. BANDS OF LONG AND NARROW CONSTRUCTION.
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Price from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 16-8 according to power.

B. BANDS, SHORT AND BROAD,
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4,
Price from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 16.

BROAD CHAIN BANDS, WEARABLE AS BELTS.
Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30,
According to measurement.

COMBINED BANDS FOR GENERAL DEBILITY, CENTRAL PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c.
Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.

RESTORATIVE CHAIN BATTERIES.
Rs. 63.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES FOR TREATMENT BY ELECTRIC BATHS.
Rs. 72.

SPECIAL AGENTS:
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—RAMPART ROW, THE FORT: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—JUNCTION OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—ARSENAL ROAD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TO INDIAN MILL-OWNERS.

FURNISH YOUR WEAVING SHEDS THROUGHOUT WITH MESSRS. H. LIVESEY'S LOOMS WHICH ARE NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN

The firm is under contract now to supply Messrs. G. and R. Dewhurst, the eminent manufacturers of shirtings, who have mills at Preston, Bamberbridge and Higher Walton, with 800 looms for one of their Weaving Sheds which is now been fitted with new machinery. Messrs. H. Livesey have also received an order for 800 looms from Messrs. Swanson Berby of Preston. We further continue to supply our Indian constituents with looms specially adapted for his country.

H. LIVESEY, LIMITED, Blackburn Lancashire.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWNKEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.

ON and after 1st August, PARCELS may be booked at the usual rates from and to any station on the East Deccan line of the Southern Mahratta Railways and any station on the G. I. P. Railway.

JAMES GRAIK,
Traffic Manager, S. M. Railways.

Gadag, 29th July, 1884.

CHINCHLI HORSE & CATTLE SHOW FOR 1885.

Under the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

THE show will take place on the 31st January, 1885, when prizes varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 will be given for the best horses, oxen and sheep exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the undersigned, care of the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur.

M. N. SHIRGAONKAR,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show.

Kolhapur, July, 1884.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at	Rs. 4-4	per dozen.
" " pints at	" 3-0	"
Double Stout, quarts at	" 4-0	"
" " pints at	" 2-12	"

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply, Godownkeeper.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

THE Proprietor of the BOMBAY HOTEL begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED the Hotel to No. 6, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, formerly known as the Royal Hotel, which has been rebuilt on the model of an English Hotel. The place is well located and open to the sea breeze. Terms moderate. Especial arrangements can be made at reduced rates for families. A Bar and Billiard room adjoin the Hotel, and Liquors of the best quality are kept.

5th July, 1884.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ARE PERIODICALLY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,

from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the Goods, in accordance with TREACHER AND Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to], meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an

ADVANTAGE PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA.

BADMINTON.	FISHING.		LAWN-TENNIS.
BOXING.	FIVES.		POLO.
CRICKET.	FOOT-BALL.		QUOITS.
DUMB BELLS.	HORIZONTAL BARS.		RACKETS.
FENCING.	GOLF.		AMMUNITION, &c.
BACKGAMMON.	CHESS.	DOMINOES.	PLAYING CARDS.
BEZIQUE.	COMPENDIUMS.	DRAUGHTS.	PUZZLES.
BILLIARDS.	CRIBBAGE.	GO-BANG.	RACE, &c.

DETAILED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month t is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very p'eased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here. WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility. J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive. GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.,

LATE ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY,

ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILL-WRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS,

AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work. Importers of all classes of: Machinery, Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied on application.

WE have always ON SALE Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fasteners, Alimentative Compound, Seamless Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Steel, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES:—MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a lass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	" 30
In Semi-hunting	" 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	" 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

THE ROYAL BLEND.

AS SUPPLIED TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,

A GENUINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,

And undoubtedly the best Scotch Whisky in India. No puffing required. Send for a bottle and try for yourself.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND is distinguished by having a Bonquet as in fine old MATURED WINES which very few Scotch Whiskies in India can boast of.

Rs. 23-8 per dozen, Cash.

Apply to
THE GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; and Cumballa Hill;
And all first class Clubs, Hotels and Dealers.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Supplies of the following have just been unpacked:—
Balling Irons, Bistouries, Blood Sticks,
Castrating Knives and Claws,
Catheters, Clipping Scissors, Clippers,
Clinical Thermometers, Clyster Enema Funnels,
Drawing Knives, Drenching Horns,
Director's Firing Irons, Fleams,
Hobbles, Hypodermic Syringes, Lancets,
Pocket Cases in Morocco Leather,
Probes, Probangs, Scalpels,
Suture and Seton Needles, Scales,
Singing Lamps, Syringes, Tooth Rasps,
Clyster Syringe and Stomach Pump with Fumigator.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

"Temple House," POONA. Church-gate-street, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks,

as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43] ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery:—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines, 4 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Planing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Radial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.

Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 40 ft. span by 80 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 53 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 9½ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Iron Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.
AGENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Limited, intimate that the above Departments are now opened and are stocked with a large selection of the newest goods just imported from London and Paris. Competent Lady Assistants from London have been engaged and Ladies may depend upon their orders receiving careful attention. Also fit and style equal to the best West-end Houses.

PATTERNS AND ESTIMATES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TO LET, from 1st September, 1884, the BUNGALOW in the Sion Fort, at monthly rent of Rs. 54. Applications from Government Servants to occupy it, will be received in the office of the undersigned until the 15th August, 1884.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Mazagon, 23rd July, 1884.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill or Breach Candy, from 1st September next for about eight months. Must be well-situated and neatly furnished. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above Company are required to send on or before the 1st day of September, 1884, their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims to the Liquidators of the said Company at their office, No. 6, Apollo-street, Bombay, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before particulars of such debts are given.—Dated Bombay, 31st July, 1884.

GEO. W. READ,
BOMANJI FRAMJI CAMA,
Liquidators, Broach Cotton Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of 30 third class CARRIAGE BODIES, METRE GAUGE.

Copies of specification and forms of Tender may be obtained (on payment of Rs. 2) from the Agent's office at Poona, where drawings can be seen.

Further information may be obtained from the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent at Hotgi.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Poona, and marked "Tender for third class carriage bodies," will be received until the 5th August.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. M. STEWART,
Poona, 24th July, 1884. Agent.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 53, Victoria buildings, Parsee Bazar-street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1884, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1.) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1884.
(2.) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3.) To appoint Directors in place of those retiring who are eligible for re-election.
(4.) To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 9th August, 1884, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1884.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JOHN BEAN, late of Ongar, County Essex, England, and formerly a Surgeon Major in the Indian Army.
RICHARD BOLEN, late in the employ of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Company.
ROBERT WILLIAM BURTON, late Assistant, Stores Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.
WILLIAM BAILEY, late Sub-Conductor, Barrack Branch, P. W. Department.
WILLIAM COLES, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 12th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.
ANDREW FLOCKHART, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, and formerly an Engineer in the Indian Marine, Bombay.
SOPHIA MALCOLM HALL, late of Tairview, Guildford, Surrey, spinster.
HENRY JACKSON, late of Penrhôs, County Glamorgan, Civil Engineer.
WILLIAM ALFRED MILLS, late of Enderley in the County of Leicester.

All persons having claim against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 11th July, 1884.

HOTELS.

PALLONJEE'S
ADELPHI HOTEL,
BYCULLA

(Near the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. R.; Grant Road Station, B. B. & C. I. R.; and P. & O. Dock),

AND

VICTORIA HOTEL,
ESPLANADE,

(Near the Gymkhana and opposite the Parade Ground.)

Two Minutes' walk and one Minute's drive from Bori Bunder and Church-gate-street Stations, and Apollo Bunder.

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto kindly patronised his Establishments that owing to the increasing preference shown by the Public for the last-named Hotel, and the consequent want of accommodation entailed, he has been compelled to make a most important addition to it, by securing the next house, which is being fitted up with all possible conveniences and improvements, to meet the tastes and add to the comforts of his numerous patrons.

The house, which has been secured at great cost, is well situate and pleasantly open to the sea breeze, affords every facility for those who desire to reside in the Fort for business or convenience. The Proprietor here takes the opportunity of expressing his warm thanks to those who have so kindly supported him in the past, and trusts they will extend the same favours to him in the future.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Residents at either of the above Hotels can have their meals at the other without extra charge.

NOTICES.

MRS. COULSON,
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS STORES,
Carnac-road, near the Crawford Market.

FRESH ARRIVAL of Merino and Cashmere, plain and ribbed Hosiery, Shawls, Chenille and Beaded Capes, Fans, Silk Parasols and Umbrellas, Ladies' Work Boxes, Plush Companions, Plush Hand-Bags, Jet Ornaments, Tea Cosies, &c, &c.,

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum for 18 months' notice of withdrawal,
54 subject to 12 " "
34 9 " "
6 " "

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
VICE-PATRON:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND:—

The Hon'ble F. FORBES ADAM, President.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYANMANDLICK, C.S.I.
Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., K.C.S.I.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
The Hon'ble BADRUDIN TYEBJEE.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 1,000. Forms can be obtained on application to

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE .....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF
THE PARSEE VICTORIA OPERA TROUPE.
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 2ND AUG. 1884.

On this occasion will be enacted an Hindustanee adaptation of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
and the farcical absurdity, entitled,
THE FANCY BALL,
performed on the 22nd ultimo, at Government House, Gunnesh-khind, by command of
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K. C. M. G.,
and also before
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
and
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

THE Company has just returned to Bombay after travelling over a large portion of British India for three years. They have received during their travels the countenance and support of the highest Civil and Military Officials and of the elite of the places visited by them. The company consists of twenty-five artistes, of which four are ladies, of which one is an European and another an Eurasian lady.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes to hold eight ...Rs. 16 | Stalls .....Re. 1
" " " four .... " 8 | Back Stalls .....Ans. 8
Pit Ans. 4.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, and at the Theatre at the time of performance.
Doors open at 8 p.m.; performance to commence at 9 p.m.
Vivat Imperatrix !
C. S. NAZIR,
Director and Manager.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

TWO GRAND and LAST PERFORMANCES will be given by the SOUTHERN STAR MISTRELS at the above theatre on MONDAY, the 4th, and THURSDAY, the 7th instant, prior to their departure from Bombay to Straits, China and Australia, on which occasions Mr. D. A. Bowman has promised to sing his celebrated song entitled "Slavery Days."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Box (Reserved Seats).....Rs. 2
(Not reserved)..... " 1
Stalls .....As. 12
Gallery..... " 8
Pit..... " 4

TENDERS are invited for the landing, &c., of CLAN LINE COAL for a period of one year. Forms and particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, and tenders must be deposited before noon of the 7th instant.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st August, 1884.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BED and BATH ROOM on the top floor of a house in Hornby-row, Fort, with the use of a kitchen. Rent only Rs. 30. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of the following quantities of IRON RAILS, viz :—
1. Between 2,300 and 2,400 tons of second-hand Adams' No. 2 double headed iron rails; the whole (except about 400 tons of 18 feet rail) being, say, 20 feet 3 inches in length.
2. Between 1,400 and 1,500 tons of old ordinary double headed rails varying from 18 to 24 feet in length.
3. About 170 tons of old ordinary double headed rails, not less than 10, but under 14, feet in length.
4. About 60 tons of old Bridge rails.
5. About 125 tons of old Adams' No. 1 and No. 2 rails.
The rails in question can be seen by intending tenderers at this Company's Stores Depot at Parel.
The undersigned will not be bound to accept any tender. Purchasers will have to take delivery at the Company's Depôt, Parel, and make their own arrangements for removing the rails purchased by them. Payment will be required on delivery.
T. W. WOOD, Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd August, 1884.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
PETITION for Probate of the last will of HAJEE USMAN HAJEE ABAD RAHIM, late of Bombay.
Cutchee Memon, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE USMAN.....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the will of the abovenamed deceased.
Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the 28th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
L. N. BANAJI,
The 29th day of July, 1884.
MESSRS. MACFARLANE & EDGELOW,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
SILICATED CARBON FILTER COMPANY,
With and without Ice Compartment.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL
EAU DE COLOGNE,
SUPERIOR to any other in the market in fragrance, durability, and as an article of Toilet. Money returned if not approved.
Per case of six bottles, Rs. 2-4.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLDEN HAIR WASH.
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
THIS preparation quickly changes the Hair to any shade of the Flaxen or Golden hue so much admired.
Per case Rs. 2-8.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECTACLES
TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.
WARRANTED best Brazilian Pebbles, mounted in blue steel, aluminium gold or nickel-plated frames.
EYE GLASSES AND FOLDERS.
In varieties of patterns and workmanship.
EYE PRESERVERS AND GOGGLES.
Best neutral tinted, Green, Blue, Dark or Tea-coloured glasses for the preservation of the eyes.
Empty leather cases for the above,
&c., &c., &c.
The above are now in stock, and are sold at moderate prices by the Undersigned.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW CROP ! NEW CROP !!
KANGRA VALLEY.
CHAPORE ESTATE
WELL-KNOWN TEAS
HAVE JUST ARRIVED.
Orange Pekoe.....per lb. Re. 1 12
The Universal Mixture..... " " 1 4
Also
SID BAREE ESTATE TEAS.

	1lb. packet.	1lb. packet.
Orange Pekoe.....	Re. 0 14	Re. 1 8
Pekoe Mixture	" 0 12	" 1 4
Mixed Tea	" 0 7	" 0 12

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY IN THE HINDOSTAN MILL.
On MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hindostan Mill, near the Mahaluxmee Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the following machinery—
12 self-acting mules of 200 spindles, each 1¼ gauge by J. Hetherington and Sons (now working).
6 do do 1100 do 1¼ do do
1 Crighton opener by J. Hetherington and Sons (now working)
1 horizontal high-pressure condensing engine, class M. 25 nominal horse-power, by Messrs. Tangye Brothers, of Birmingham (in working order).
3 boilers of double flues by Messrs. Daniel Adamson, 28 by 7 feet diameter, with about 70 lbs. working pressure.
1 sizing cylinder of 40" diameter and 58" width.
1 do do of 60" do 69½" do
The mules will be delivered to the purchasers at the interval of about 15 days from the time convenient to the company and completed on or before 31st March, 1885. The machinery can be viewed on application at the mill.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1884.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, beetles, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, insects, moles, chipmunks, gophers. As. 8, p. 1. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW TASMANIAN JAMS.
SEASON, 1884.
APRICOT JAMS, Rs. 20 per case of 5 dozen tins of 1 lb. each.
STRAWBERRY JAMS, Rs. 20 " "
ASSORTED JAMS, Rs. 16-4 " "
Apply
T. LIDBETTER,
24, Apollo-street, Bombay.
Agent for Johnson Brothers, Hobart.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES from Rs. 50 and upwards. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Needles, annas 12 per dozen. Best Dewhurst's Cotton Re. 1 a dozen. Reels, parts, needles, silk, cotton, thread, or oil sent by V. P. Post.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE TRIUMPH.—Inkstands and Stationery cases, enlarged, improved and fitted with larger bottles. Price moderate. Complete.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street,

A LADY wishes to recommend an excellent Ayah just returned from England. For testimonials, &c., apply to B. P., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Robert Porter & Co., Gold Medal Calcutta Exhibition. Quarts Rs. 5; Pints Rs. 3. Apply Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR SALE at Bennett's Auction to-day, owner having gone home, a strong bay waler gelding, 8 years old, has been driven, and formerly an officer's charger.

A FREE PASSAGE to London.—Wanted a Medical Officer for steamer sailing for London on the 6th August. Apply to Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Bombay.

CHEAPEST EUROPE STORES and Sewing Machine Warehouse, Shroff Brothers, Old Cash Bazaar Building, Crawford Market. Single Article at wholesale price.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived. Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

COPIES of the Bombay Presidency Central Rifle Meeting Prospectus can be obtained from the Orphanage Press, Poona, on and after the 15th August, 1884. Price 4 annas each.

JUST received per overland mail, good, strong Socks, Brown Cotton, from Rs. 6 to 8 per dozen. Coloured Striped Cotton, Rs. 9 per dozen. Merino plain and striped, from Rs. 9 to 18 per dozen. Try Y. A. Lacka & Co., Hummum-street.

WANTED, situation as Saleswoman. Good references. Apply "Industry," office of this paper.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Apply to C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Bombay.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition : quarts, Rs. 5-8 ; pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., wholesale agents ; Pearse & Co., Limited, retail agents, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE and AIRY ROOMS available at Bombay Hotel, Fort, Tamarind Lane, formerly known as Royal Hotel. Terms moderate.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just arrived, Gibb's guaranteed quality in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson & Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

PATENT SILK ORNAMENTS, Crewel appliques, Feather appliques, a choice stock on hand.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3, quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Philpson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

COTTON CHECKS FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.—A variety of the above are now available for samples, &c. Apply to the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, neat Office Shigram, canoe-shaped Baroche and different kinds of carriages, to be seen next to Portuguese Church, Girgaum. Apply to Sorabji Nowroji.

THE Original first-class HOTEL in Poona, The Royal Family, near railway station, open to the westerly breeze, under new management, unexceptional testimonials.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COMPARE the prices and quality of our Watches with those of others, and you will never buy elsewhere.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

MACHINE DEPOT.—Stock on hand for sale.—Engines, Pumps, workshop machines, sundries, &c., new and second hand. Orders executed from Europe on moderate terms.—P. D. Framji, Babula Tank Road.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Liberal distribution of profits for the past year. Endowment Assurances now effected payable at death or at age of 50 years. For rates, apply to KING, KING & Co.

WANTED, a HALL PORTER for the Club of Western India, must speak English well and be of unexceptional character. Portuguese preferred. For particulars, apply, with copies of testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Honorary Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash. —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 : Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical knight Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

KANNY & COMPANY
SELL
THE BEST WATCHES,
AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.
A single trial will convince the public of the same
No. 17, Hummum-street Fort,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. lb.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

THICK HEADS,
HEAVY SICKNESS, Bilious conditions—"Wells Mark Apple Pills"—anti-bilious, cathartic. As. 4, p. 1, and As. 10. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents for India.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers with out charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
EDGAR FOADEN,
Acting Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT,
Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.
It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.
Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.
Bombay House, August, 1884.

FOR SALE, STILL HOCKS, from D. Meyer, Bingen on the Rhine.

	Quarts per doz.
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0
Marcobrunner	" 30 0
Red Assmanshauser	" 34 0
Sparkling Hock	" 34 0

BREUL & CO.,
21, Apollo-road.

	Per doz.	Rs. a.
GERMAN LAGER BEER DOMBRAU in cases of 4 doz. quarts	"	4 0
8 " pints	"	2 14
PILSEN BEER in cases of 4 doz. quarts	"	4 4
8 " pints	"	3 0
VIENNA BEER, A. "DREHER'S KL. SCHWECHAT in cases of 4 doz. quarts	"	6 0
8 " pints	"	3 14
GUINESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Johnson in cases of 7 doz. pints	"	2 12

TERMS—NET CASH.
Apply to Godown-keeper,
BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 20 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	" 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	" 33 0	" ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	" ..
Dry Elite	" 48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	" 42 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0

MOSELLE.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshöfer (still)	24 0	" ...

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" ..	" 21 0
Leibfraumilch	" ..	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" 0 0	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	" 0 0	" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ..

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Moselblümchen	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Nierstener	" 0 0	" 19 0
Hochheimer	" 0 0	" 23 0
Brauneberger	" 20 0	" ..
Liebfraumilch	" 0 0	" 26 0
Berncastaler-Rosenberg	" 23 0	" 26 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" ..
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 33 0	" 36 0
Scharzhofberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johannisberger	" 42 0	" 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPAHN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	" 25 0

MARSALA WINES.

Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	" 16 0	" ...

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Lavillie	" 0 0	" ...
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	" ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	" 15 0	" ...
Cru de Barreyre	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau La degorce	" 24 0	" ...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPAHN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" ..	" 19 0

From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs. 22 0	" ...
St Julien	" 28 0	" ...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ...
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	" ...

BRANDY.

F. Dessandior & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 22 0	" ..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Rars M. & Spans	" 25 0	" ..
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	" 24 0	" ..
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	" 36 0	" ..

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 32 0	Rs. ...
Chamberlin	" 28 0	" ...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	" ..
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	" 22 0	" ..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	" ..
Thistle Blend Whisky	" 25 0	" ..

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.	Rs. a.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...

	Per doz. Impl. pints	
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" ...

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	" 20 0	" ..
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	" ..
Do. do. Superior	" 20 0	" ...
Do. do. Finest	" 21 0	" ...
Rosi Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" 0 0	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" 0 0	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	" ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	" 15 0	" ...
Cherry Cordial	" 15 0	" ...

	Per Doz.	
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0	
Fortuna Koruman Brandevin	" 18 0	
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	" 20 0	
Old St. Croix Rum	" 20 0	
Finest St. Croix Rum	" 22 0	
Swiss condensed milk in Bottles	" 4 8	
Do. do. do. " Tins	" 5 0	
Do. do. do. " Superior	" 6 0	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.	
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 25 to 50 lbs.	per lb.	0 11

Nett Cash.

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.

	Per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffle Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Metzwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 0	" 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	" 1 6	" 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	" 1 0	" 0 10
Red do. do.	" 1 4	" 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	" 0 12	" 0 7
Celery	" 0 14	" 0 14

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

Smoked Sausages	" 1 8	" ..
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
Celery	" 0 14	" 0 10
French Beans	" 0 10	" ...
Cut French Beans	" 0 8	" ...
Young Peas, second Quality	" 0 10	" ...
Small Sausages	" 1 6	" ..

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Rampart-row.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1884.

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F. FISCHER & CO.

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INCOME FOR 1883..... £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.
Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.
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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-Insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,0
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,0.0

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Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,600
1883	£944,2

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ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.
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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
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GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,210 14	1882	£4,842,054 14

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6, Hummum treet.

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	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

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CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1884.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	Aug.	7th,	3h. 58·0m. a.m.
Last Quarter	"	14th,	7h. 59·1m. a.m.
New Mo

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER:—From the 19th to the 25th instant, 4 East Indians 5 Native Christians, 181 Hindus and 23 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 213 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 279. The deaths are thus classified:—8 from small-pox, 46 from fever, 15 from dysentery, 19 from diarrhœa, and 125 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 27·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 39·4 per 1,000 per annum.

A DARING SWINDLE.—On the date that the Oriental Bank Corporation suspended payment at Madras, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. received a registered letter from Mr. Sewell, the Collector of Trichinopoly, purporting to enclose currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,000. The letter, in the usual course of business, was handed unopened to one of the partners of the firm, who, without opening it, signed the registered letter receipt, which was returned to the Post-peon. The partner afterwards without examining the enclosures sent in the letter to the cashier of the office, who, to his amazement discovered that instead of currency notes it contained two pieces of blank paper. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. thereupon acquainted Mr. Sewell of the matter by telegraph, and this led to the arrest of the swindler, who is now awaiting trial at Trichinopoli. One of the partners of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. and a clerk have been subpœnaed as witnesses, but owing to press of work in office, the firm have applied for a commission to issue to [illegible] evidence in Madras.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, Sc[illegible] and Mr. [illegible] HART.)

[illegible] Bombay, [illegible]her a cer[illegible] and Com[illegible]ndon did [illegible]e stamped [illegible]eneral, appear[illegible] and Mr. Jardine for [illegible]mpany.

[illegible]hing the case, said the ques[illegible] amount of the stamp required to [illegible] certain memorandum of agreement [illegible] was before the court. The document purported to be an agreement, whereby a certain gentleman named William Colclough bound himself to serve Treacher and Company in London for a period of five years from the 1st January, 1884. It was agreed that Mr. Colclough should receive a salary of £900 per annum, together with an allowance of £300 as his travelling and other expenses, and that so long as he remained in the company's service he should not engage in any other business, wholesale or retail. If he, without any lawful cause, terminated the agreement, he was to pay to the company £1,000 by way of liquidated damages. Now, the Collector proposed to treat this document as a bond which required to the person a sum of £1,200 per annum for a definite period, and accordingly a stamp for Rs. 300 was stated to be requisite for the agreement. The Collector said the provisions of the agreement had brought it within the definition of a bond, as it was a document by which one person bound himself to pay money to another. But as a matter of fact, it was only a common form of agreement for services to be rendered by one person to another. There was no intention on the part of Treacher and Company to execute the document.

The Advocate-General said the question which the Collector had referred to the court was—What was the stamp which this document, when executed, should bear?

Mr. Jardine replied that the Collector, in order to be in a position to definitely determine what stamp was required for the document, asked Treacher and Company whether it was to be executed by them, but they told him it was not to be executed.

The Advocate-General observed that in this case the Collector had to go upon the supposition that the document would be executed, as it was intended to be executed.

Mr. Jardine contended that the Collector might then give his certificate in some such way as this: "I certify that the proper stamp on this document, so long as it is not executed by Treacher and Company, is so and so."

The Advocate-General.—The Collector declines to give such a certificate.

Mr. Jardine.—There is no reason why he should not do that. The learned counsel argued that the document in the present case should be treated as an ordinary agreement, and therefore ought to bear a stamp of eight annas only.

The Advocate-General, in the course of his argument on the other side, referred to the provision of the agreement by which the company bound themselves to pay a salary of £900, with an additional £300 per annum, for a certain period; and argued that this clause in the agreement rendered it a bond. Mr. Jardine wanted to make a point in his favour by stating that Treacher and Company did not intend to execute the bond. But the Advocate-General said the real question to decide was whether, under the Act the document in question fell within the definition of an "instrument attested by a witnes, and not payable to order or bearer, whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another." The present being an instrument whereby Treacher and Company obliged themselves to pay money to a certain person, was really a bond and should be stamped accordingly. The argument that Mr. Colclough might die or leave the service to-morrow did not make any difference in the legal effect of the instrument.

The court was inclined to the opinion that the nature of the consideration for which Treacher and Company agreed to pay certain sums to Mr. Colclough did not bring the document within the definition of a bond.

After the case had been argued on both sides, the Chief Justice intimated that the judgment of the Court would be sent to the Collector in writing.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

THE LOSS OF THE ASIE MINEURE.

DAVID JAMES AND OTHERS *vs.* THE S. S. NERBUDDA AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff, the master of the late barque Asie Mineure, sought, on behalf of himself and others, to recover Rs. 39,679 as damages for the loss of the barque after a collision with the Nerbudda on the morning of the 30th March last off the Malabar Coast. The Hon. Mr. Farran and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendants.

His lordship, in delivering judgment in the case to-day, said the plaintiffs on the record, as amended, were the master of the barque, suing on behalf of himself; of a part owner of the cargo; and of the crew; and all others interested in the barque and her cargo; other part owners of the cargo; the owners and the insurers of the barque. The defendants were the steamship Nerbudda, her tackle, apparel, &c., and her owners, the British India Steam Navigation Company. The suit was in the nature of an action *in rem* to recover damages occasioned by the negligence of those on board the steamer in having run down and sunk the barque. The total amount of the damages was laid in the plaint at Rs. 39,679. It was, however, agreed at the hearing that the question of the amount of the damages should not be gone into before his lordship, but that the only question submitted for his lordship's decision should be that of the liability of the defendants. After reciting the averments in the plaint and written statement, and the issues, his lordship proceeded to apportion the burden of proof. After reviewing the evidence and the arguments of counsel on both sides, his lordship said that, on the whole, he was of opinion that, on the night in question, there was a slight haze, but that the barque was visible through it for a considerably greater distance than the 300 yards fixed by the defendant's witnesses; and so far as the weather was concerned, it might have been seen in time to avoid the collision. If she was so seen, of course the defendants were to blame for not having avoided the collision. Did they, then, prove any excuse for not having seen the barque in time to avoid the collision? The only excuse they advanced, namely, the state of the weather, failed them; and this, it was to be observed, was advanced only by those who were not in a position to see the barque at the first moment she became visible, for the look-out men on board the steamer had not been examined. Of all the seven persons admittedly on the deck of the steamer from midnight up to the time of the collision, and all of whom were still in Bombay and in the service of the defendants, two only were called. These were the steersman, who, if properly attending to his duties, would not be looking out of the steamer, and who, by his position, could see nothing forward if he had looked; and the officer of the watch, who, besides occupying a like position on the bridge, was virtually on his trial in regard to the circumstances of the collision, and therefore vitally interested in representing them in a light as favourable to himself as possible. The confusion to call the forward look-out man and the leadsman in the bows was sought to be explained by an attempted suggestion that they would seek to favour the cause of the native crew of the Asie Mineure. This broke down when it appeared that they were men of a different religion, of a different nationality, and from a different place. But whatever the reason, his lordship remarked, the fact remained that those witnesses whom one would naturally expect to be able to state whether a good look-out was kept and whether or not the barque was seen in time to avoid a collision—and if not, why not?—had not been called; and the defendants, in the failure of their pleas as to the weather, were consequently unable to show any reason for not having seen the barque before she was seen at the time alleged by the officer of the watch. If it were necessary for his lordship to fix an approximate distance at which the barque ought to have been seen by those on board the steamer, his lordship would be inclined to hold, on the evidence as to [illegible] that there was nothing to show that those on board the steamer might not have seen the barque when she was about 500 yards off. From this it followed, almost as a matter of necessity, that the steamer's course should have been altered before it was. Why, then, was it not altered sooner? Were they were thrown entirely upon the evidence of Mr. Roberts, the officer on watch on board the steamer at the time, for it was his lordship thought, beyond question that the man at the wheel carried out the orders to put his helm over hard apart as soon as that order was given. Mr. Roberts was virtually now on his trial, and for that reason his evidence must be received with caution. At the same time, his lordship wished to guard himself against saying anything that might be construed into meaning that he suspected Mr. Roberts of any intentional untruthfulness or desire wilfully to mislead the court. Considering the very trying circumstances in which he was placed, and the difficulty of directly contradicting him his lordship thought he gave his evidence very fairly. At the same time, he would have been more than human had he not wished that the matter should appear in a light as favourable to himself as possible. On Mr. Roberts's own admission, his lordship thought that there was an unnecessary loss of time occasioned either by him or by the look-out man, and in either case the steamer would be held in fault. In any case, the court had again such a state of things as shifted the burden of explanation on to the defendants; and again, the evidence of the person who could give that explanation, namely the forward look-out man, was wanting. His lordship therefore held the steamer to blame in not having altered her course before the time stated by Mr. Roberts. The next question was one of some nicety. It seemed to his lordship that it ought to be considered under two different aspects, namely, 1, whether in the circumstances as his lordship found them, those on board the steamer were wrong in porting their helm; and 2, whether if the steamer had altered her course when she first ought to have done so, she should have ported or starboarded. As to the first of these two questions, his lordship thought the plaintiffs did not show such a state of things as led to the inference that the porting of the helm was the wrong manœuvre under the circumstances. To show that the steamer was in fault in porting, it must appear that the collision was not then inevitable; and on the principle his lordship laid down at the commencement of his judgment, the burden of showing this was on the plaintiffs in the first instance. To determine the question, it was material to ascertain what was the point of impact on the barque. After discussing this question at some length, his lordship remarked that it was of opinion that when the steamer's helm was ported, the collision was already inevitable, and that therefore the porting of the helm then was the right manœuvre. Another question also arose; and his lordship thought that the relative positions of the two vessels, when they first came in sight of each other, was important. After reviewing the evidence on this and other points in the case, his lordship said he was inclined by Mr. Jardine to reject, as entirely unworthy of credit, all the evidence of those on board the barque, on account of the discrepancies contained in it. But nothing would be more dangerous, his lordship observed, in such a case as this. Discrepancies and contradictions there no doubt were, but so there are in the gospels, which they are accustomed in a common colloquial idiom, to instance as the perfection of truth. The province of a judge, his lordship said, was to arrive at the truth if he could find it, and this he would never do if he rejected a whole story as untrue throughout, because one part of it seemed to him to be inconsistent with another. Especially was this the case in the courts of this country, where, partly from the ignorance or timidity of the witnesses, and partly from the several versions through which their evidence passed before it reached the ears of the judge, it was rather a matter for wonder if the exact impression which they wished to make was in fact conveyed. It was for the plaintiff to show that, with the vessels in such positions that the three lights of the steamer could be and were brought to be, visible on board the barque, the right manœuvre for the steamer would be to starboard her helm. This his lordship did not think they succeeded in doing. On the whole question, therefore, his lordship held that it was not shown that those on board the steamer should have starboarded her helm. His lordship was distinctly of opinion that the steamer was in fault for not complying with the requirements of Article 18 of the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, which obliges every steamship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, to slacken her speed, or stop, and reverse if necessary. After reviewing the evidence as further touching this article, his lordship held that he held the steamer to blame on three out of the four grounds on which blame was imputed to her by the plaintiffs. Any one of them would have been sufficient to dispose of the case, but his lordship thought it better to go fully into all for the information of the Appellate Court and for the benefit of the parties if the case should go further. His lordship finding both vessels to blame, made the damages apportionable between them. The steamer sustained no damage. The damage to the barque, then, would be divided between the vessels, each bearing one-half. His lordship held the defendants liable for half of the damages proved by the plaintiffs. The findings were:—1. The collision was not imputable solely to the negligence and default of those on board the Nerbudda. 2. The collision was not occasioned wholly by the fault of those on board the Asie Mineure. 3. It was not true that the weather, at the time of the collision, was bright and clear; nor was it true that those on board the barque showed a white light astern to those on board the steamer; nor was it true that the light then burning in the skylight was a white bright light which could be seen astern at a distance of two miles. Except as aforesaid, the other allegations in the plaint were true. The plaintiffs were declared entitled to the relief claimed to the extent of one-half of the damages which they had sustained by reason of the loss of the barque and the freight thereof and of the effects of the master, crew, and of the cargo therein. His lordship's judgment was accordingly for the plaintiffs to that extent.

At Mr. Jardine's request the question of costs was reserved for argument.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—AUGUST 1.

(Before Mr. WARDEN, Second Judge.)

NURSEE KHIMCHUND *vs.* LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE AND CO.

THIS was an action for a sum of Rs. 389-4-1, the balance of an account due from the defendants.

Mr. E. Wilkin, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, for the defendants. The plaintiffs case was that he had contracted to buy twenty cases of yellow metal sheeting at the rate of Rs. 42-8 per cwt. These twenty cases were portion of a consignment from England. He signed an agreement in which he authorised the defendant to buy the goods and agree to his delivery and pay for them as soon as they were landed, less 2½ per cent. discount, with brokerage at 2 per cent. When the goods arrived, he refused to take delivery, as six cases were damaged. It is the custom for the purchaser to be at liberty to refuse damaged goods. Previous to this contract the plaintiff agreed to purchase from the defendants 25 cases of the same metal. Seven cases were delivered and the other cases, it was alleged, were jettisoned. The defendants agreed to pay, as compensation, 1 per cent. for the breach of contract in respect of these cases. The defendant admitted the contracts, but urged that the plaintiff was bound to take delivery of the good, though damaged, after receiving the allowance fixed by abitrators. No agreement was made to pay to the plaintiff any compensation as alleged by him.

The case is *sub judice*.

THE MUTINY AMONG LASCARS.

At the West Ham (London) Police Court on the 6th July Anow Akoob, a "serang," Manged Akoob, a "tindal," and Fukeera Akoob and Adam Hussein, "lascars," all employed on board the Ducal Line steamer Duke of Buckingham, lying in the Royal Albert and Victoria Docks, were charged with disobeying the lawful commands of Captain Turner.

The prisoners formed part of a crew of 45 coloured seamen, who on January 8 last signed articles at Bombay for twelve months to serve in the Hall Line steamer Speke Hall, the articles being of the usual kind in such cases. The crew worked on board the Speke Hall until a short time ago, when that vessel arrived at Liverpool, and was laid up for repairs. The crew were then without occupation, so the Hall Line took steps to transfer the men to another vessel, and the Ducal Line steamer, Duke of Buckingham, was chosen, as she was returning to India, and would land the men at Bombay. The men when duly transferred to the Duke of Buckingham discovered that the vessel, though proceeding to India, went at first to Brisbane, and then to Calcutta or Bombay. Some of them, therefore, declined to obey orders on this ground, and others on the ground that their contract or articles were with the Hall Line, and not the Ducal Line. No less than 18 of the crew of 45 refused to work, and, as a consequence, the four prisoners, the ringleaders of the mutineers, were arrested. After a night's incarceration in the House of Detention, Mr. Phillips asked them what they had to say, and what they intended to do.

Hussein said they would do what his Worship liked, and he proceeded to dilate on the fact that Capt. Turner, at Liverpool, told them that the vessel was going to Bombay direct, and he asked "What for big man tell me lie, and cause them to be put in gaol?"

His Worship again told the men that they were bound to go on board the vessel according to their articles, and then the men answered that they were ill and unfit for work. His Worship then told them that if this were so the medical officer of the vessel would look after them; and then Captain Turner said that he had received the official log-book from the Speke Hall, and he found there were twenty entries against these very men whilst they were on that vessel.

The men thereupon said they would go if his Worship ordered it.

Mr. Phillips said he would order them to go to work on board the vessel, and if they refused they would be sent to gaol for six weeks.

The prisoners were discharged.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 31st July, 1884.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·617
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	88
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	7·2
maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·6
minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·4
General Direction of Wind*	WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	533
Fall of Rain	0·17
Total fall during the month	25·97
year	39·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 1st August	0·04

* From midnight to midnight.

PRINCE TOTOR'S VENDETTA.

THE feud between Prince Victor Napoleon (who was known at school and in his regiment as Totor Poléon) and his sire is no comedy. It is, although absurd in comic incidents, a vendetta. On both sides there is a disregard of the amenities, I will not say of polite, but of civilised life. Paul de Cassagnac (who claims that Totor is his dog, and a good dog) is like a fishwife in his championship of him. If Prince Jerome is Corsican in his virulence, he is upright and down-straight, and has the advantage, from a public point of view, over Master Victor of being a man of not only wide political experience, but of more than average intellect. These qualities, however, do not render him a *persona grata* to the class of financiers who are disposed to make sporting investments in organisations for running pretenders, and using them, if they succeed, for their own profit and glory. Totor is little more than a bumptious *gamin*, and never was a bright boy at school. He had a talent for silence, which is the only one for which his father now gives him credit in accusing him of having quietly, for three years, conspired against him. Since, however, the undutiful son announced his intention of setting up a bachelor's establishment, he has shown quite a genius for fibbing. Had he been educated in a college of St. Ignatius, instead of at the Lycée Charlemagne, where the irrepressible and bright-witted About, Sarcey, and Assolant the uncompromising, studied he could not have shown finer art "in arranging the truth." If his unconsciously-uttered Tartufferies were put into the mouth of Coquelin on the stage, they would be a fortune to the playwright adopting them. When the young Pretender, after serving a year in the Artillery as a soldier, arranged last winter to go to Piedmont on a visit to his mother, the Princess Clotilde, he managed to have clandestine interviews with De Cassagnac whom the Jeromites suspect of being a decoy-duck in the employment of the Nuncio and the Philippists. On the day on which Victor left for Italy his father drove him to the railway terminus. They said good-bye to each other. But as the son was stepping into the train he turned round, as if struck by a sudden idea, and said, "have you read an article in this evening's *Pays*?" "No, why do you ask me?" "Because I want you to understand that I have not inspired it. An revoir." "An revoir, mon garçon. Toutes mes amitiés à la mienne et à ta sœur." The elder Prince, in the course of the evening obtained an impression of the *Pays*, of which his son had spoken. It seemed to him odd that Victor should have read it, and spontaneously assured him that it was not he who had inspired what he found was a Victorian manifesto, coupled with a Billingsgate attack upon himself. Prince Jerome demanded by letter an explanation of what struck him as being suspicious in the affair, and caused a friendly paper to deny that the *Pays* had been authorised by his son to "manifest" in his name. On the evening of the same day, Cassagnac announced that he had received written instructions from Victor, who had had the manliness to sign the proofs of the article which was the first move in a revolt against Jerome. A telegram was despatched to Montcalieri to point the questions put in the letter. Totor wrote back: "Dear Papa,—I have signed nothing, and, contrary to what has been affirmed, did not correct the proofs of the *Pays* article." But, while this denial was being taken to Paris by a mail train, its author telegraphed to a familiar of Prince Jerome: "Informations prises; les corrections ont été faites de ma main." Molière never imagined anything richer than the "informations prises."

Prince Jerome, on his son's *sournois style*, or a milky, deceitful, good-for-nothing. He forgets that his son has a creative fancy, which was shown in the authorship of the story about the annuity which M. Most, of champagne celebrity, granted, "out of respect for a wish expressed by his defunct wife."

At a Jeromite meeting last week, Victor Emmanuel's grandson and namesake was charged by M. Pascal with being, "morally speaking, a parricide," and "conducting himself in a manner opposed to decency as to filial duty." Thereupon cries were raised of "A bas l'entretenu!" The verb *entretenir* has a shocking meaning when applied to a lady. Prince Napoleon Murat was dismissed at Court by saying of his Sovereign's wife: "C'est la femme la mieux entretenue de l'Europe." He did not at all intend to convey a slanderous imputation; he did but to do so. The fact, which was not to the dishonour of the Empress, is made use of a word which, when applied to the fair sex, we here associate with triumphant naughtiness. At the Salle Rivoli, where M. Pascal laid himself out to flay Victor, the cries of "A bas l'entretenu" *must* have simply meant down with the pensioner. It proves the sagacity of a remark of Louis Philippe at St. Leonards in 1849. The Royal exile would never abdicate that Mme. Adelaide Paris, the Comte de Chambord, or any other pretender had the slightest chance of restoring Monarchy in France on a stable footing, because all feeling of respect for the kingly character had been for ever killed by Voltaire. "Tout prétendant," he said, "est possible; mais aucun ne durera, parcequ'il n'y plus de respect en France." Louis Philippe was so convinced of this as to approve the Prince de Joinville's prospect of probably irksome life in California, and there buying tracts of land and speculating in gold mines.

That "A bas l'entretenu" was, in its intense irreverence, beautifully Parisian. Kings have always lived upon their subjects, and done them too much honour in accepting subsidies and pensions from them. They prided themselves on taking the lion's share. Quite another view of the office of royalty was taken by Victor Emmanuel, who "A bas l'entretenu!" This cry was meant for Prince Victor, who, as he certainly does not earn with his own hands or brain the money which enables him to keep up his father's establishment, must accept it from some person or persons who evidently do not wish their names to be revealed. They may mention him because they are not so Voltairean as the bulk of their compatriots, and choose to regard him as their liege lord. Before M. Pascal ended his philippic against the "moral parricide" there was another cry of, "A bas le chéri de Gabrielle." "Who is this Gabrielle?" I have asked until I was tired. There is the Lucca branch of the Bonaparte family a Princess Gabrielle; but there is no Gabrielle in the whole kith and kin either of the Napoleons or of the House of Savoy. Perhaps, behind the scenes, there is a Belle Gabrielle, as in the time when Henry of Navarre was fighting against Paris and the Leaguers for his Crown. All the prominent Gabrielles that I can think of are actresses who play in big pieces, and the now aged but for ever beautified Gabrielle Elluini, who spent such heaps of money five years ago on masses for the repose of the late Prince Imperial's soul. She married three years ago a very young Adonis, from whom she took an early opportunity to separate legally. I remember hearing that she intended to devote her fortune to the realisation of the codicil of the Prince Imperial's will, in which the Napoleonic crown and mantle were bequeathed to Victor; so possibly after all, while one branch of the Bonaparte family lives from the proceeds of the Monaco gambling establishment, another lives on the economies of an actress. "Tis a queer world, my masters."

The *sournoiserie* for which Prince Jerome finds fault with his son is hereditary in the House of Savoy: it skipped Victor Emmanuel. *Un sournois* is a fellow who under a surly or sulky Jack Blunt air, can play a deep game. He has the pleasant manners of *un dissimule* or the oil of a sly hypocrite. Charles Albert was *un sournois*. Though a good woman, Princess Clotilde has the air of *une sournoise*. Victor has her jerky, nose, throat, and sullen-looking shyness of manner, but does not appear to have inherited her obstinate rectitude, which places her above the temptation of "arranging the truth."—*Truth*.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND CAPTAIN HATFIELD.

A CORRESPONDENCE that has passed between the President of the Board of Trade and Captain Hatfield, a shipowner of Liverpool, has been published. The first letter is from Captain Hatfield, dated 26th May, 1884, and it encloses "a correct statement of the losses" referred to by Mr. Chamberlain in his speech in the House of Commons. Sir T. Farrer, replying on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain on June 16, says Mr. Chamberlain had, as promised, caused inquiry to be made, and the results are set forth. His original statement was that since 1877 Captain Hatfield had owned twelve ships, and in the course of that time had lost eleven of them. Mr. Chamberlain's objects in making those statements were to show the nature of some of the opposition to the Merchant Shipping Bill, and also to illustrate the unprofitable character of some of the shipping business which is carried on under the existing law and practice. In Captain Hatfield's letter he admitted almost all the facts stated by Mr. Chamberlain, and the differences between Mr. Chamberlain's statements and the Captain's admissions were confined to the following points:—Mr. Chamberlain spoke of ships of which Mr. Hatfield was the owner, whereas the latter speaks of ships of which his firm were the managing owners, thus showing that in the case of the nine ships whose loss he admitted, he was not only interested in them but responsible for their immediate management. Again Mr. Chamberlain stated that in seven years he had lost eleven out of twelve ships owned by him; whereas Captain Hatfied stated that in ten years he had lost nine out of thirteen ships of which he was managing owner. The difference between the thirteen ships which he stated he had owned and the twelve as stated by Mr. Chamberlain probably arose from the differeage of periods. After entering into the particulars of various vessels lost, Sir T. Farrer shows that upon nine ships Captain Hatfield had effected insurance amounting to £2,950, as compared with the value at risk, estimated by independent valuers, of 39,400. As to crews lost, Mr. Chamberlain made no statement, but it appeared from the official report sent to the Board of Trade that in some cases the crews only escaped after suffering great hardships, and that at least ten persons were reported by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen to have met with a violent death in Captain Hatfield's service, besides the 18 hands lost with the Indian Chief. Also in 39 voyages he had 366 desertions from his ships. Having regard to all the circumstances, Mr. Chamberlain considered that the facts entirely borne out his statement respecting Captain Hatfield's business and losses. Captain Hatfield replied on June 24 that he intended to proceed against Mr. Chamberlain in a court of law for libel, that he did not deny any facts, but he denied "the foul slanders that Mr. Chamberlain has uttered and published against me." While he admitted his responsibility for the management of the ships, he was not responsible for their loss at sea; and the Board of Trade inquiries had never held him blameable, however they might now attempt, for their own purposes, to stigmatise him. He had in ten years (1874 to 1884) been managing owner of thirteen ships, nine of which had been lost, one sold, and three were still running. He had lost property and business; he was poor; and Mr. Chamberlain's statement had injured him very much; but he would not "submit to this diabolical outrage, this attempt to crush me, and vilify my good name." The correspondence closes with a letter from Sir T. Farrer on the 7th inst., in which he says:—"As regards the facts there appears to be now no practical difference between those stated by Mr. Chamberlain and those stated by yourself. Mr. Chamberlain stated that you had owned twelve ships in seven years, and you state that you have owned fourteen ships in ten years. There is nothing, *prima facie*, inconsistent in these statements, and as you have not given, and do not give, the names of the fourteen ships, the Board of Trade are unable to test your statement, or to compare it with the results of their own investigations. As regards vessels lost by you the only differences between your statement and that of Mr. Chamberlain were in respect of the Acadian and Haddington. As regards the Acadian your last letter shows that Mr. Chamberlain was correct. As regards the Haddington it appears by your letter that you claimed for her as a total loss, and ultimately effected a compromise with the underwriters. This fully bears out the statement in Lloyd's Register that she was "condemned," and shows that she was treated by her owners as a lost ship. So far, therefore, as your action was concerned the Haddington was treated as a total loss. If she is now repaired and afloat it is due to the action of the underwriters. In conclusion, I am to state that, subject to the above explanation of the circumstances in the case of the Haddington, which does not affect the general argument, Mr. Chamberlain sees nothing in his statement which your own account of the facts would lead him to alter or retract."

DISCONTENT IN THE ARMY.

IN a long article formulating and examining in detail the grounds of complaint, which from time to time have been put forward on behalf of the rank and file of the Army the *Times* says:—

The first experience of the recruit is not calculated to induce respect for the authorities or a love for his calling. A man enlisting is told in effect that he is to get a certain sum as daily pay, with food and clothing for nothing. In the official paper setting forth the advantages of the Army, no doubt the words used are "a ration of bread and meat." But there are at this moment posted up at Whitehall two notices, each inviting young men to join a regiment of Guards, in which they are told that they are to be given "free rations" and "food free of charge." We believe these are from lapsing exceptional instances. Yet they tell a distinct falsehood. A soldier gets one pound of bread and what purports to be three-quarters of a pound of meat daily. This is all. It is a question whether it is sufficient to sustain in health the youths who come into manhood who are constantly engaged in physical exercise. Many say it is not. But, putting that consideration aside, the man, instead of getting a "free ration," a "food free of charge," has to pay each day about 4d. for tea, coffee, vegetables, and other necessaries of life. With some other small exactions, he is docked of about 3s. a week, besides in many instances being compelled to purchase privileges additional food. Again, he is led to suppose that he will be clothed for nothing. This expectation is fulfilled only partially. His outer clothing is supplied free of cost, and is renewed at reasonable intervals at the public expense. But his kit, which comprises necessary articles of underclothing, although issued to him free of charge in the first instance, is not replaced by the public during the whole period of his ordinary service. He has to keep it up at his own expense, and he is consequently in the position of being often under stoppages in excess of those devoted to the purchase of his food. Again, in some regiments he is obliged to provide himself, in the first instance, with articles not included in the official kit. Hence the normal condition of the young soldier is indebtedness. The promised 1s. a day turns out to be something ranging between 7d. and 9d., and he feels that he has been deceived. Disgust leads to desertion, or, if he hesitates to commit that crime, the pecuniary disadvantages under which he begins his career tend to render it permanently in some shape or another. Most persons know the difficulty of clearing off debt.

The distaste to military life thus engendered upon its threshold is but too often aggravated by the harsh treatment to which the recruit is subject at the hands of the non-commissioned officers under whom he is placed for instruction. It is, of course, essential that he should be drilled, and a certain amount of probably irksome work is unavoidable. But there can be little doubt that the process might be made less harassing, even upon the official lines; while, to prevent an irritating abuse of their little brief authority by not a few sergeants and corporals the presence of an officer at recruit drill is desirable. Many causes of discontent and of that early desertion in which it finds expression might thus be removed.

These are among the causes which chiefly tend to discourage and disgust the soldier in his earliest days. But, as he gets older, his troubles do not disappear. Even after he has been dismissed from recruit drill and has become a duty man, he is subjected to much drilling and training that cannot reasonably be considered essential, while at the same time he is liable to sentry duty—not only irksome but injurious to health—to an extent which, for any useful purpose, is excessive. For the last few months some men of the Guards' Battalions at the West End have had but two consecutive nights in bed, in order that a chain of sentries may be maintained about St. James's and Whitehall in numbers which can scarcely be said to be needed for purposes either of protection or of dignity. At one spot there are five or six sentries posted within a space of about 50 yards. The main entrance to the War Office leads by way of the rooms of the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief; but the leading military authorities—by way, it is to be supposed, of keeping up some outward vestige of the distinctive Horse Guard's element—use a separate side entrance, at which two sentries are placed; and as each sentry represents three soldiers for duty, the result is that six men are unnecessarily kept out of bed. We venture to think that the sentry duty in London, and, indeed, in other large garrisons, might be considerably diminished with great advantage to the health and contentment of the men. Again, soldiers are subjected to many irksome restraints. All those not entitled to pass must be in barracks at tattoo—10 o'clock. He who fails in this respect commits a military offence and is liable to a punishment, with the result that frequently a man who finds himself five minutes behind time, knowing that he is in for a punishment, thinks he may as well earn it fully, and stays out and makes a night of it. The suggestion may startle many old officers, but it is a question worthy of consideration whether a soldier should be limited to barracks at all except when he is on duty, and whether the abolition of tattoo might not after all be followed by a voluntary return home within reasonable hours. A man will put upon himself voluntarily and for his own good a restraint which he kicks against and resents if it be imposed as a strict obligation. If, as is now not uncommonly the case, the regiment is quartered near the residence of the soldier's relatives, there any good reason against his being permitted to live with them if he pleases, so long as he is in his barracks when his duties require, that in fact, he should be treated like an ordinary workman? We have read in a military magazine a story of a captain who found himself appointed to the command of a battery of Artillery remarkable for crime, drunkenness, and general indiscipline. His predecessor had grappled with an inebriate hand-to-hand for the purpose. The new commander, not with much faith in the success of his experiment, but as a desperate alternative, resolved upon trying a totally different course. He assembled the men, told them he knew all about their delinquencies, but was willing to give them an entirely fresh start and trust to their better feelings, that every man not for duty might have passed for a week, the privilege to be continued if it was not abused. For the first night or two the prospect was dismal enough. Then an improvement took place. By the end of the week the captain found he could continue his indulgence. The liberty had been coveted chiefly because it could not be obtained, and when it came within their reach the men used it either with discretion or not at all. The work of the battery was done willingly, and, of course, better. Crime diminished. Judicious treatment succeeded where severity had failed.

We may apply the moral of this little story to another point which is a grave source of discontent among the rank and file of the Army—the heavy punishments inflicted for small offences. To such an extent has this severe spirit prevailed that a few months ago the Commader-in-Chief issued a circular, which did him all honour, deprecating the heavy sentences habitually passed by courts-martial, and pointing out that many so-called crimes might be fitly dealt with in a lenient and considerate manner by the commanding officer himself and within his legal powers. We have as yet no official knowledge how far that wise and discriminating order has been complied with. But we hardly needed the high authority of his Royal Highness to tell us that it was required. Only this year the House of Commons indignantly swept away a provision of the law which subjected a soldier to penal servitude for concealing the truth about his former bad character. Even an ebullition of temper not involving more than bad language can still be punished most severely. We will take a common instance. A recruit at drill, being possibly stupid or awkward in his movements, is as he considers, nagged at by the non-commissioned officer drilling him. He is quite new to the etiquette of barrack life, loses his temper, probably has never had any manners, and retorts upon the sergeant or corporal with a coarse expletive or remark uncomplimentary to his personal appearance. This is an offence which renders him liable to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, a considerable portion of which sentence he sometimes has had to undergo. We say "has had" because we trust to hear, when the effects of the recent circular of His Royal Highness come to be made public, that such matters are now solely dealt with by the commanding officer in the shape either of a monition or at most of some restraint irksome enough to teach the offender that he must be respectful to his superiors even under provocation. Making a young soldier a gaol bird is a step that ought to be as long as possible avoided.

Some other causes of discontent have been urged by officers as representing the soldiers. One is that the men are troubled by the uncertainty of the conditions of their enlistment as affected by successive warrants. In favour of this contention we can hardly think there is much to be said. The time and conditions for which a man is engaged are clearly stated in his attestation paper, and are not varied without his consent, except in those instances where for personal or public reasons it is found necessary to discharge him. Indeed, as against this fixed and, we may say, immutable bargain, it has been urged, somewhat inconsistently, but with far more force, and very recently upon the high authority of Sir Frederick Roberts, that the conditions of service should be made more elastic—that is, more in accordance with the wishes and fitness of the individual soldier. One man after a little finds himself unsuited to military life. Another takes to it keenly, and with every desire to make it his calling in life. It is but reasonable that the former should, if practicable, be allowed, to pass into the Reserve even before the completion of his time, while the latter should be encouraged to remain, even after the period of his colour service has expired. Again, a man who finds himself unfit—as many are almost constitutionally—for the mounted corps should be facilitated in his desire for transfer to the infantry, for which he may be well suited. All this is clearly a kind of elasticity that is useful and popular. Another point put forward as a cause of discontent we are disposed to regard as of no great moment. It is said that men resent being moved about from one part of a regiment to another, or, as it is incorrectly described, from one regiment to another; that a man looks upon the body of troops in which he originally starts as his home, and regards all others with disfavour. To this it may be said that a cavalry man is not thus moved at all, a linesman is moved sometimes from the depôt to the home battalion, and often from the home to the foreign battalion, while an artilleryman is changed from battery to battery frequently. In the last instance the process is inevitable. In the line it is also to some extent inevitable; but it might be minimised, so that the three years' men would be retained in the home battalion, while those prolonging their service would advisedly go to the foreign battalion, but in large drafts, so that the feeling of home and companionship would yet in some degree be preserved. We do not, however, regard as very substantial the argument that *esprit de corps* is a powerful cause of this discontent, seeing how very frequently both officers and men are perfectly ready to move, not merely between battalions of the same regiment, but from one regiment to another, for very slight inducements of either pecuniary or personal convenience.

There are other points in connexion with this subject to which attention might be called. But what we have alluded to, although the views expressed may be open to controversy, abundantly shows that there is strong reason for reconsidering the management of the rank and file of the Army in certain very important respects. If only from the fact of its being now so largely composed of young soldiers, the Army has become virtually a new institution, and it seems questionable wisdom to attempt to continue to govern it under old regulations applicable to an institution essentially different.

A TRAGICAL LOVE AFFAIR.

"A MOST sensational tragedy has occurred in Dublin causing much excitement. It appears that about a year ago a stranger—a foreigner in appearance and about thirty-five years of age—took apartments in Lower Sheriff-street, in the house of a Mrs. Inglis. He gave the name of Count William Jattka, and stated that he had been staying for some short time previously at an hotel, where he put up on his arrival in Ireland from Germany; that he was a native of that country, and was possessed of considerable wealth. During the time he lodged at Sheriff-street he travelled a great deal, had been once or twice abroad, and letters were reached Dublin from him bearing the postmark of Berlin and other Continental cities. Soon after going to reside at Sheriff-street an intimacy sprang up between Count Jattka and the daughter of Mrs. Inglis, which deepened into a stronger feeling, and resulted in a confession of attachment. Ultimately he became engaged to the lady, and a proposition was made by him to the effect that upon his marriage he would settle a sum of £5,000 a year upon his wife. To-day the terms of the settlement were to have been completed, and the date of the marriage was fixed for an early day. This morning the Count Jattka had an interview, and some discussion took place between them, at the end of which the 'Count' drew a revolver and fired a shot at the lady, who ran screaming from the room, unhurt. The pistol had been fired at close quarters, and the bullet pass

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 1.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is slightly weaker again, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities being back to 44 per cent. This, however, has had no effect on the outside market in which rates of discount are still quoted at 1⅛ per cent. on three months and 1¼ per cent. on four months bills. Stocks, too, are all unaltered, Consols at 100⅜ and French Rentes at 106¼.

Seeds are unchanged. Wheat is reported quiet and partially 6d. per quarter lower in London.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was quiet, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Spot prices are unchanged, but Americans to arrive, owing no doubt to the decline in New York on the previous day, have receded 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. In New York, on the contrary, ready Mid-Uplands are 1-16 higher and November shipment two points better at 10·56 cents per lb.

There is no change to notice in regard to the position of the staple here. We have not heard of a single transaction for export for some days past, and prices, in the absence of business, remain nominally unchanged. Holders, however, continue quite firm, and sales are not being forced.

WHEAT is very firm notwithstanding pretty full supplies, and No. 1 White is now quoted at Rs. 27½ per candy buyers.

SEEDS are steady at unaltered rates.

FREIGHTS show no quotable change. For Liverpool the rate remains at 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d., Antwerp 25s. Business has been done for Dunkirk, September-October loading, at 26s. with small concessions.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are steady with a fair average business doing. Coals are firm for distant shipment, but cargoes near at hand are still difficult of sale.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm appearance, 1s. 7 13 16d. being the best rate named for three months' credits, but with very few bills offering the tone weakened during the day, and 1s. 7 25-32d. could be done at the close for all this month. Calcutta rates come steady, but there is not very much more doing there than here, and the absence of bills will act as a check on any upward movement for some time. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 13-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 9-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 25-32d.	"
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 25-32d.	"
Francs do. do.	Frs. 2·08½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steadier to-day at par to 1-16 premium for Fours, but only a small business has been done. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 102¾.

SHARES are quiet all round, but Mill shares especially so, and quotations are mostly Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. In Dhurrumseys the drop has been about Rs. 50, the speculators who have been endeavouring to work a rise in these shares having been unable to take up their bargains.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchgarvie, 1,728 tons, Captain J. Griffiths, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Brenda, 1,082 tons, Captain J. Merrifield, sailed yesterday for Aberdeen, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain A May, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (18th July), with a cargo of timber, and one deck passenger.

THE steamer Auomanc, 1,029 tons, Captain J. Banton, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Cardiff (29th June), brought a cargo of 2,704 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Chilka (s)	Shepherd	Moulmein, July 18.
	Canara (s)	May	Calcutta, July 5.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Manilla (s)	Rocco	Genoa, &c.
	Huntsman (s)	Whyte	Port Said.
	Brenda (s)	Merrifield	Aberdeen.
	Inchgarvie (s)	Griffith	Hull.

The steamer Sirsa, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

457-83—Muljee B. B.—Bai Kesser and another vs. Hurry Bhanjee—E. Wilkin. Part heard.

451-82—A. F. Turner—Ameerbux vs. Hoosunbux Poonawalla—Tyabji and D.

139-83—Macfarlane and K.—Narron Bhugwan vs. Nance *alias* Rookhmance and others.—Little S. F. and N.

174-84—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jamsetjee Nowrojee vs. Hurjewan Veerjee and another—Little S. F. & N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HART.)

For argument as to Costs.

Admiralty Suit.

1-84—Payne, G. and S.—David James vs. s.s. Nerbudda and others—Craigie, L. and O.

For investigation of pauperism.

In person—Baya *alias* Parvati vs. Caveri *alias* Gungabai.

In person—Khuteezabai vs. Haji Tarmahomed Latiff and others.

In person—Rukhmabai *alias* Chandrabai vs. Crushnarao Succaram and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 1.

Russell, Lieut. Col., R. A., on duty, to England.
Fellows, Col., 8th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.
Shearme, Quartermaster, 12th Lancers, from leave, to Bangalore.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, nex to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10. Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10, 12, Rampart Row.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

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A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
SULTANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system

Plain square Piano	Rs. 33	per month	or Rs	75
Sympathetic square	" 36	"	or "	81
Semi-grand, on three legs	" 6	"	or "	1,2

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BARNETT—July 28, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. H. M. Barnett, 4th Pioneers, of a daughter.

FREYER—July 24, at Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon P. J. Freyer, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

LILLEY—July 22, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of A. R. Lilley, D. P. W., of a daughter.

POWELL—July 28, at Madras, the wife of E. B. Powell, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

OLDHAM—July 5, at Tezpur, Thomas Bagot Oldham, of the Chardwar Tea Estate.

POPE—July 28, at the General Hospital, Madras, the Rev. Henry Pope, M.A., aged 51 years.

SMALL—July 25, at Manargudi, Tanjore District, Ann Jemima, the wife of Mr. John Boalth Small, aged 20 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884.

IT may not be a mistake to abandon the projected autumn campaign in the Soudan, but it is certainly a mistake for the Ministry to announce that it is to be abandoned, without giving the reasons which led to that determination. There is sure to be a cry of indignation on all hands at this apparent decision to leave Gordon to his fate. Of course it is possible that the Government may have taken people at home into their confidence, and stated the grounds on which they have determined to have nothing more to do with an adventure which they never professed to take, but was agreed to solely to meet the demands of an excited public, which passionately desired that something should be done to rescue a hero in extremities, without much considering what or how. But Reuter gives no hint on the subject, and it must be admitted that it is not altogether unlikely that the Government forgot to prepare public opinion for the shock which the announcement is certain to cause.

THE paragraph from *Truth* which we published in our yesterday's issue is one which, if true, would reflect most seriously on the military, medical, and naval authorities at Bombay. We allude to the paragraph in which it is stated that three cases of Asiatic cholera appeared on board H. M. S. Crocodile before she sailed, one of which was fatal, the other two being landed ; that the circumstances were concealed ; and that the infected ship was sent on her way, the result being that quarantine was established all over the Mediterranean. It would be well if the editor of such a widely-read publication as *Truth* would take the trouble to verify such an important statement before sending it forth to the world, especially at it is a statement which reflects the very greatest discredit on the Bombay authorities. We are happy to be able to give an emphatic denial in every particular to the story. No case whatever of Asiatic cholera appeared on board the Crocodile before she sailed. A sergeant-major died on board the afternoon before the vessel started, but not from cholera. His widow, with her family, landed at her own request the following morning, as she did not wish to go to England, all her friends being in India. The Crocodile sailed with a clean bill of health as far as cholera is concerned ; but twenty-four hours after her departure two of the children who had been landed were seized with cholera, of a very mild type ; however, they both recovered. It was an unfortunate coincidence, and showed that probably the germs of the disease were on board the ship ; but it is impossible to blame anyone for the fact of these germs not being discovered before the ship sailed. For the subsequent outbreak of cholera during the voyage home no one can be held responsible, most unfortunate and serious as it was. It is a question, however, worthy the consideration of the military and transport authorities whether it is wise to continue trooping so far into the hot weather as the middle of April. It gets very hot above the ghauts after the middle of March, and bodies of troops moving from all parts of India, many of whom are invalids and perhaps peculiarly susceptible to disease, are much more likely to get infected with disease then, than when the weather is cooler. Besides, there has been cholera in the districts round about Deolali during the past two hot seasons, and there can be no doubt that if the last troopship for England could leave before April 1, it would be beneficial in every respect. There are, we know, difficulties in the way, as the first ships out from England arrive quite soon enough early in October, a month that is far from healthy in any part of this country. But a slight increase in the rate of speed, and two days less in port, both in Portsmouth and Bombay, would contract the trooping season to safer limits.

THE latest news received by mail from Europe throws no light on the origin of the cholera outbreak in the South of France. Amongst the various theories advanced as to its origin, the one that gains the most belief is that propounded by Dr. Koch, whose presence in Europe is at this juncture very opportune. He recognises the same cholera microbes as those collected by him during his recent researches in India and Egypt, and therefore concludes that the epidemic is Asiatic in its character and origin. And in consideration of the great precautions taken by the French marine, he rather hastily assumes that the dread disease has been introduced by some English merchant vessel. Another authority, Dr. Rochard, in a special report which he was asked to make, gives it as his opinion that the cholera has been introduced from the Red Sea, and is due to the relaxation or repeal of quarantine regulations at Toulon. On the other hand, Dr. Fauvel, in a paper read before a meeting of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, maintains that the epidemic is not Asiatic cholera, urging that otherwise the mortality, with such excessive heat as had prevailed, would have been terrible. Yet another theory is put forward by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who says that it is certain that the first cholera case occurred on board the Shamrock, which came from Cochin China as far back as April 26 last. But be the origin what it may, it is very much to be regretted that a difference of opinion as to the character of the plague has resulted in an amount of uncertainty as to the methods of dealing with it. When the mail left, the violence of the outbreak was entirely confined to Toulon and Marseilles, though it was reported to be increasing at the latter place and to be stationary at the former. As far as we can gather from the telegrams to the London papers, the following are the returns of deaths from cholera in those two towns during the six days beginning from Friday, July 4, and ending Thursday, July 10. Sixteen deaths in twenty-four hours were recorded at Toulon on Friday evening, and five at Marseilles. On Saturday there were thirteen deaths at Toulon, and twelve at Marseilles. By midnight on Sunday eighteen people had succumbed to the disease at Toulon, and a like number at Marseilles. In the next twenty-four hours twenty-five deaths were reported from Toulon, and twenty-six from Marseilles. The latest reports for Tuesday gave the number of deaths at Toulon at eighteen, and at Marseilles at twenty. There was a considerable decrease at Toulon during the next two days, but at Marseilles on Wednesday the deaths had increased to twenty-three, and on Thursday there was a sudden violent outbreak which carried off fifty-three people. The increase in the deaths at Toulon on Sunday and Monday were attributed to the return of fugitives from the country. Many poor people had in the panic caused by the first outbreak left the town, but having exhausted their small means, they returned after a fortnight's unhealthy lodging and diet, to fall victims only the more easily. This was to a certain extent foreseen, for it is well known that during the outbreak of 1865 three out of five cases of cholera were those of returning fugitives. In both the towns tar fires have been kept constantly burning, and care has been taken to keep the streets as effectually purified as possible, but the excessive heat was mainly instrumental in nullifying all precautionary measures. In Toulon the drinking wells were kept closed at the suggestion of Dr. Koch, at whose disposal the sanitary authorities placed a laboratory and the appliances necessary for the prosecution of his studies of cholera, in which he was greatly assisted by Drs. Roux and Strauss. When the mail left, Dr. Vallem, the inventor of a disinfecting system employed in the St. Louis Hospital at Paris, was expected to arrive there to make trial of his system. At Marseilles the Municipality organised relief boards, but a very painful impression was caused by the reluctance of the doctors to register their names for voluntary service.

A correspondent at Marseilles gave the number of persons who left that town on account of the cholera at 15,000 ; it was officially stated to be 10,000. Nor was the panic confined to Marseilles alone. Toulon was said to be nearly three-quarters empty at one time, and the streets presented a mournful and deserted appearance. But sheer distress soon compelled many of the poorer refugees to return, and considerable discontent prevailed among them. At Marseilles a notice was circulated stating that the pangs of hunger would soon be added to the dangers of the cholera menacing the people, and working men's clubs were called upon to confer together for the purpose of taking necessary measures to prevent the threatening danger. At Toulon the washerwomen refused to wash the linen of hospital patients, and the task had to be entrusted to the prisoners with a promise of pardon. The women of Toulon sent a petition to the Mayor, praying to be allowed to go in procession to invoke divine intercession to avert this dreadful calamity. In the meanwhile the rumour that the cholera had already reached Aix, and that there had already been one or two deaths from cholera in Paris itself, though the medical authorities to avoid giving alarm had been reticent, caused a feeling of panic to prevail in the capital city. According to the correspondent of the *Standard*, Paris was emptying fast, the railway companies having to put on extra trains to meet the increased pressure. But the fear that if once the cholera broke out it would find a soil well prepared to develop its intensity caused the authorities to redouble their precautions. The most frequented and favourite parts of Paris were well swept and watered daily, strict supervision was exercised in the central market on fruit and vegetables, particular attention was ordered to be paid to the lodgings of the poor, the public baths and wash-houses, the sewers and the latrines ; and disinfectants were distributed. Special care was used to ensure a proper provision of water being obtainable during the hot weather. It was decided that fruit from the South of France should not be received in the Paris markets. But the greatest fears were entertained, in spite of all these precautions, that cholera might be introduced into Paris by private persons who had quitted Toulon or Marseilles for Paris, and who were scattered all over the metropolis. To guard against this danger a certain number of centres of disinfection where passengers could be detained were established in stations surrounding Marseilles and Toulon, where not only their baggage, but their tunics and equipment were thoroughly subjected to a process of fumigation. Besides, all such passengers were obliged to leave their names and intended addresses at the Lyons railway station on their arrival at Paris. But many travellers were said to have got out at intermediate stations and there taken fresh tickets for Paris, in order to avoid the fumigating and disinfecting process employed at the Lyons station. In consequence the company were called upon to redouble their precautions and to employ more agreeable methods of disinfection. After considerable disagreement in Government circles about the propriety of holding the National Fête in Paris on July 14, it was finally agreed to stop it. This was in a great measure due to the unanimous remonstrance on the part of the Academy of Medicine against the assembling of a large crowd.

In the meanwhile Dr. Koch's strongly expressed conviction, based on his past experiences, that the cholera would extend itself over the continent of Europe, caused great alarm, and in Austria, Italy, and Spain, whence the progress of the epidemic has been very closely watched, almost a panic set in, especially as rumours had been current of cholera having broken out at Constance, in Hungary, in Poland, at Rome, Leghorn, Valencia, Barcelona, and other places. In Vienna especially they acted on the principle that being forewarned is to be forearmed. The sanitary section of the Vienna College of Physicians issued a lengthy report on the subject of sanitary precautions, and doctors freely offered their voluntary services for work in the hospitals. Strict measures with regard to the traffic, such as the establishment of a frontier cordon and of lazarettos, the medical inspection of travellers who had fallen ill on the road, and the disinfection of railway carriages, were adopted. But certain modifications took place in these precautions when Dr. Koch's theory of the propagation, which we reproduced a few days ago, was made known. Dr. Koch maintained that the precautions taken at railway stations were useless, as the danger was seated in the intestines, which could not be reached by external fumigation. The infection, he stated, could not be conveyed by the air, but by the absorption of microbes in eating. The microbes, he maintained, died when exposed to a high and dry temperature, and were solely transmissible by direct dejections, or articles soiled by them. Therefore any soiled article when once dried was not dangerous. This last view was contradicted by Professor Billroth of Vienna, who held that infection by bacillus did not take place immediately, but was gradually produced. At any rate, the fumigation process was discredited by many, and considered a mere waste of energy. In Italy the panic was considerable. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* telegraphed on July 9 to say that Rome was quite deserted, everybody who could afford it having left for the country ; and Sicily and Sardinia had almost entirely interrupted their communications with the mainland. It is strange to notice what different feelings such calamities call forth in different persons and bodies, and it is during times of such great peril that an insight can be obtained into the natures of men. While the doctors of Marseilles rendered themselves contemptible by their unwillingness to serve in the hospitals, a different spirit was exhibited at Toulon. The Humane Society there opened an establishment, with the assistance of the Municipality, where food was supplied to persons who had been thrown out of work by the closing of the shops and the general suspension of business in town, while, more creditable still, several butchers, bakers, and provision dealers generously offered to supply their own goods gratuitously. One correspondent in an English paper seriously suggested that it would be a noble and wise thing for France to burn Toulon and Marseilles before the cholera found another seat, and to confide in Christianity for the cost, while in France, in certain quarters, there was a tendency to make these places responsible for whatever consequences might accrue elsewhere in the future, and the municipalities were actually advised to ask permission of the Government to borrow money for the purpose of destroying the old pestiferous streets and rebuilding new ones. Instances of devotion have not been wanting. Several sisters of mercy have fallen victims at Toulon owing to their zeal in nursing patients, while many doctors are reported to have died at their post.

IT is to be hoped that the Freemasons of Bombay will not read the pastoral with which Dr. Meurin, the Roman Catholic Bishop, has accompanied the Pope's Encyclical on Freemasonry which is republished in the *Pastoral Gazette*. If they do, the enjoyment of the mysteries of the fourth degree will be marred by indigestion and a troubled conscience. Were the documents not of such portentous length we should be tempted to republish them, not indeed for the edification of the Freemasons—that is apparently past praying for—but for the delectation of their friends, who would doubtless like to know what manner of men they are. There are a number of subheadings to the Encyclical, which, without troubling a busy man to read the text through, will suffice to give a sufficiently accurate idea of the scope and object of the whole. Thus paragraph 2 is headed "Satan's Kingdom organised by the Freemasons:" paragraph 6, "Freemasonry the centre of many secret societies ; its Manichian simulation, its oath of secrecy ; perverse slavery of its members :" paragraph 7, "Aim of freemasonry the overthrow of the Christian religion and political order :" Paragraph 15, "They uproot all divine and natural virtues." Further on we see that "they have upset all sound principles of political economy," and afterwards we are told that "the mask must be torn away from Masonry." It seems to us strange that such a document can be launched upon the European public in this so-called nineteenth century. It is a grand advertisement for the Masonic body, but the object of course was not to give it an advertisement, but rather to blight and blast it for all time. Curiosity will be aroused by such free-handed denunciation, and there will be a general desire to ascertain what these Incarnate Fiends really do with the hot poker and frying-pan which are popularly supposed to be the mysterious emblems of the craft. Anybody can ascertain for himself all about it, and it is idle to suppose that any one in the present day will be deterred from gratifying his curiosity by the vigorous language of an Encyclical launched in the upper air, so many thousand feet above the heads of ordinary people. The names of all the leading Masons, and most of their neophytes in Bombay, are published every week or two in the newspapers in connection with some *tamasha* or another. Does anybody suppose that these men, whom we know by heart, "aim at a general overthrow of all things," that they are "foolishly trying to re-establish paganism," and that they "on principle demoralise the people?" Do they "admit atheism and pantheism, and reject the principle of natural truths?" It is our private belief that they don't, as a rule. Somebody has been taking advantage of the pastoral simplicity of those who say they do. Dr. Meurin, who is a cultivated man of the world, instinctively feels how impossible it is to maintain that the members of the Masonic body are all that they ought to be by the hypothesis on which the Encyclical is based. Therefore he accepts it as a matter of course that the central villany of Masonry is kept a close secret not only from Masons, but from their chiefs. The origin, and of aim the secret chiefs of Freemasonry are, he says, sedulously kept from most of their adepts. These frightful secrets are apparently kept back very sedulously indeed from everybody within the craft, and are known only to outsiders who are able to see more deeply into millstones than other men.

A DAY WITH MR. A. E. BROWN, C. S.

ALBERT EDWARD BROWN, C. S., is reclining in a long easy-chair at the door of his tent, resting from the fatigue of inspecting the boundary-marks of the village lands near his camp. His tents are most conveniently pitched for that purpose in a small clump of mango trees surrounded by fields, in which the marks are almost as thickly clustered as mole-hills, for the land is valuable and the holdings are small. He has inspected the percentage required, with one or two to spare, and found them, to the best of his judgment, in their proper places and in good repair, as, indeed, he knew they would be, for does he not inspect the very same boundary-marks time after time, whenever he comes to this village, and do not the village officers know full well that he will do so again and again as long as he is in charge of the sub-division ?

"Thank God," he remarks to a friend, who has ridden over from his camp hard by, "that solemn farce is over. I cannot make out why Government are so particular about boundary inspection that they insist on a certain minimum per cent. of land-marks being examined ; if the number were left to us, we might sometimes go in for a little variety, but under present rules it is necessary to stick to the parts where they are thickest, or it would be a terrible grind."

The friend who has come over to see his old schoolfellow is the Superintendent of Police of the district. His object in coming is to ask Brown to help him to shoot a tiger which has killed a buffalo not far off, and is pretty certain to be lying up in a shady ravine close to the "kill." But Brown finds that he is unable to accompany his friend out shooting. He has his jumabundy and one or two of those "confounded magisterial cases, which cannot be put off an hour." Truth to tell, he is not very keen on shikar, and is glad to have an excuse for remaining under cover of a double-roofed tent, instead of going out in the glare and heat of an April day. So his friend goes away alone, wondering how on earth Brown, sitting in a tent all day long, and seldom going a mile beyond it, can ever get to know anything about the people or their requirements.

And Brown goes off to his bath, and then to breakfast, after which it is ten or eleven o'clock, and a clerk comes, in followed by a pattewala staggering under a pile of books and papers. These books, consisting of registers of the village accountants and of ryots holding land under Government, are supposed to be carefully scrutinized by the Assistant Collector, and during the first year in which Brown was put in charge of a taluka, he worked hard to carry out the examination himself, but he was sadly in arrears at the end of the camp season, and came in for a wigging for not having shown enough energy in carrying out his jumabundy. After that, Brown was obliged to acquiesce in the wisdom of the maxim *surtout, pas trop de zèle*, and ever since has entrusted the examination to his clerks, with the most happy results, for the quantity of work done is always satisfactory, and never fails to elicit the warm approval of Government, who are invariably "pleased to see that Mr. Brown, with his usual zeal, did a most creditable amount of work in this respect."

The formidable-looking pile is therefore quickly got through, and the magisterial work is taken in hand. The first case on the file is an inquiry into a charge brought against a man of having killed his wife. In comes the prisoner, guarded by a policeman or two, and the proceedings commence. The first witness to be examined is Rama bin Subana, a labourer.

Brown (in the vernacular).—Who are you ?

Rama, by way of reply, gives a grunt expressive half of surprise, half of inquiry.

Brown repeats the question sharply.

Rama gives another grunt, when the Sheristadar, who takes down the evidence in the vernacular, comes to the rescue, and translates his master's lingo into the language understanded of the people.

Rama.—I am a ryot.

Brown (angrily).—We all know that ; I did not ask *what* you are, but *who* you are.

Rama (seeing the sahib is dissatisfied, although he does not understand, thinks he must try again).—Mahratha.

Brown (banging his fist down on the table in a rage).—I did not ask you what your caste was, buffalo ! that will come later on, if we ever get so far. I want to know what your name is.

Rama, who is now in such a state of fear that he is deprived of all power of understanding anything that is put to him, answers that he does not know. Brown is so incensed at such gross contempt of court that his language becomes still more unparliamentary, but Rama who hears and sees nothing, except the necessity of getting away as quickly as possible, persistently answers that he does not know. At last the clerk, who has been quietly looking on without moving a muscle, but all the time thoroughly enjoying the fun, begins to find it monotonous, and again comes to the rescue. But Rama has lost his head entirely, and it takes a great deal of coaxing before he is sufficiently composed to remember his own name, his father's name, and all the rest of it.

In this way the case drags on its weary course until an adjournment for luncheon is made. On the re-opening of the court, Brown resigns himself to the inevitable, and allows the sheristadar to put all the questions without intervention on his part, and the case progresses smoothly, if not very rapidly until the prisoner is at length committed for trial by the Court of Sessions.

And so Brown's life rolls on in an almost unbroken monotony of more or less petty cases, which occupy fully two-thirds of his working hours. On the whole, this sedentary existence suits Brown well enough. He certainly found it a little wearisome at first, but he is not one of those men to whom out-door work is a necessity, and he soon consoled himself with the thought that he belonged to the first and best-paid service in India. The prestige thus obtained is very dear to him, and he never forgets to put "Bo. C. S." after his name when ordering a box of cheroots from the local shopkeeper ; he has even been known to append the magic letters when writing to his friends, but that was perhaps through inadvertence and force of habit.

He is also not a little proud of the intellectual superiority which his position as member of the Civil Service gives him, and has the greatest pity, not to say contempt, for the mental calibre of his old schoolfellow in the police, who has not passed any competition examination. In truth, he is not a little apt, like the rest of the world, to mistake learning for cleverness, or to regard them as interchangeable terms, and to forget that the policeman was generally considered much the cleverer boy of the two when they were at school together. But Brown was, perhaps, wiser in his generation ; while his friend was working hard in the cricket field, his sole ambition being to get into the first eleven, Brown was laboriously storing his mind with that modicum of Greek and Latin which enabled him just to scrape through his examination for the Civil Service of India. And who will make bold to deny the fitness of the early training of either for carrying on his duty ? Greek and Latin may be no direct assistance to Brown in examining a witness or in carrying on his many other duties. But that is not to the point. What has to be considered is the wonderful power their study has given him of poring over books and papers all day long, and of living a life which would be intolerable to any one of active habits, who had not undergone a long process of natural selection for the work which he is called upon to perform. If therefore Brown, when on tour, prefers a bullock-carriage, as a means of locomotion, to a horse, where is the harm in such liking ? He is in reality instinctively developing that natural aptitude without which he would have been nowhere in the struggle for existence ; in the phraseology of the naturalist, the organism is adapting itself to its environment.

Brown's great aim in life is to get into the Secretariat. Whenever his magisterial functions allow him a little breathing time, he employs it in puzzling his brains to invent a means of getting there. Not having any interest, he is determined to write himself into notice. The easiest way of attracting attention is to fall foul of other departments, and he eagerly seizes every opportunity of exposing their shortcomings, real or supposed, in his annual administration reports, which cannot be pigeonholed by the Collector, but must go on to Government. One year it is the health department, another year the education department, which is going to the dogs. At present he is engaged on a slashing paper on the mal-administration of the Revenue Survey, with suggestions for its reconstruction on a proper basis. As, however, his knowledge of the very technical details of that much-abused department is limited to an acquaintance with the form and dimensions of boundary marks, it may be confidently predicted that this effusion will fall as flat as those which preceded it. It is a pity so much energy should be wasted. Brown writes elegantly, and his productions read well enough, but unfortunately when they come to be analysed by competent persons, it is found that they are the result of imperfect knowledge or a misapprehension of the facts ; and so Brown has hitherto been snubbed by the Secretariat, and is further away than ever from the object of his ambition. Fortunately "hope springs eternal in the human breast," and at the next opportunity he will try his luck again, and, let us hope, be appreciated in time, for he is a hard-working fellow, would do very well for drafting Government Resolutions, is never happier than when he has something to write about, and would certainly have ample scope for satisfying that penchant at the Secretariat.

Q.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his letter of to-day Colonel Merewether puts upon me the onus of "stating clearly" what it is to which I apply the term "fiction." My letter of comment in his speech explains itself. I now say that as Colonel Merewether charges me with holding certain opinions about the sewerage of Bombay which I do not hold and never did hold, the proof of my inconsistency rests with him. It is a rather comic view of such a matter to place me in the dock and ask me to furnish the complainant with evidence. I say to Colonel Merewether's modest request that I am quite ready to meet this or any other charge of inconsistency he may consider himself entitled to make.—Yours, &c.

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, August 1.

THE CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article of July 25 you say : "The understanding" [*i.e.*, on the part of the Great Powers at the Conference] arrived at was the subject of jubilation on the one hand and of many forebodings on the other, but no one supposed that it would prove wholly illusory." Let me refer you to a leading article in the *Morning Post* of July 2 : "The Conference may collapse, the representatives may fail to come to an understanding. In that case not only the financial proposals, but the agreement already concluded with France, would fall through." Let me also refer you to a question asked in the House by Sir Stafford Northcote on July 3 : "Whether in the event of the Conference not arriving at a conclusion with regard to the financial proposals laid before it, there would be anything to submit to the judgment of Parliament?" and let me refer you to Mr. Gladstone's reply. I fancy that outside the sacred circle of the G. O. M.'s ardent admirers there were and there are many who do not believe that it is destined that Mr. Gladstone will be able to reckon one success as regards his policy, or want of policy, in Egyptian affairs.

CONSERVATIVE

NATIVE [illegible]LIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to pass a few remarks on the first instalment of the exposition of views on the Native Civil Service question by a civilian which appeared a short time ago in your local contemporary.

In the first place, it must be remarked that although the civilian shows very considerable acquaintance with the complicated system of native society, his ideas are apparently based on information acquired by him either in the first years of his probation, when he came out from England twenty-five or thirty years ago, or from such books as were written in the early part of the century. Dr. Hunter's Indian History or Sir, Richard Temple's book on India, would have shown him that his ideas of caste-influence, and of the necessity of governing the conquered country through the local aristocracy, are now somewhat out of date. The British Indian Government is one of the most progressive Governments in the world. Three generations of such rule, and the energetic efforts in the cause of education of the last thirty years, have brought about a marvellous change in native character, which no statesman can ignore ; and in considering the present qu[illegible] nothing is more misleading, and misch[illegible] than to suppose that the natives of the pres[illegible] are pretty nearly the same as were depicte[illegible] military civilian officers of the East India C[illegible] The educated natives of the pres[illegible] thanks to [illegible] higher education [illegible] their rea[illegible] remarka[illegible] men of [illegible] fit to re[illegible] Aryans, [illegible] either Br[illegible] wondered [illegible] known to b[illegible] or tribes, a[illegible] Empire was establish[illegible] and "free competition" [illegible] intellectual monopolists [illegible] share at the beginning. [illegible] supposed for a moment that [illegible] remained stationary ; they are [illegible] advancing every year in their attainm[illegible] higher education now received has clearly [illegible] effect of weakening the force of caste exclusiveness, and all the evils resulting therefrom. The civilian contemplates the contingency of a new caste being formed of State servants and pleaders. There is no doubt a new caste is springing up, and it will develop itself hereafter ; but let me assure the civilian that it won't be built on the lines sketched by him. The educated men of all castes and creeds in India will coalesce, and will form one caste which should be superior to any caste now in existence in point of intellect, morality, and religion. It is [illegible] members of this caste that Lord Lytton's [illegible]ment intended to exclude from all responsible posts in the administration of the country. This was a grave political error. In all ages and all countries the work of government, especially in its less important branches, is conducted by middle-class men. The present Civil Service of India is manned from this class. It is therefore difficult to conceive how these very civilians advocate the exclusion of the middle-class natives, who are truly, though despisingly, described as the "aristocracy of talent." The present rules of statutory civilians are an insult to the whole body of educated natives. What the natives ask for is no special favour or partiality to this or that class ; they respectfully claim a moderate share in the administration of their own country, not as a monopoly to a class or tribe, but to the whole body of educated natives, be they Prabhus, Kayasthas, Mahomedans, or the much-abused Brahmins or Baboos.

July 31. A POONA BRAHMIN.

A CREMATORIUM FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "L. M. P." has brought to notice the nuisance at the Worlee burial-grounds. There is a sanitary side to the question. What with the Mahomedan burials [illegible] stirring the Queen's-road to the windward of the city, and those at Grant-road, and the Hindu graveyard on the flats at Worlee, the city is hemmed in, as it were, with so many nurseries for breeding disease. The day would be welcome when the authorities could be made to see forcibly the necessity of closing all these graveyards, especially those at Sonapore and Mangalvadi. Meanwhile a large number of the burials of Hindu paupers at Worlee may be done away with by the erection of a crematorium at a convenient centre, where the bodies could be burnt cheaply, thoroughly, and inoffensively. In 1866 Dr. Hewlett, the Health Officer of this city, recommended the erection of a cinerator, to be placed at the disposal of the poor on the payment of a small fee. "By this means," he added, "the Hindu community would get accustomed to it, and would see its advantage. A body would be put in at one end in a closed vessel, which in its transit through the cinerator would be exposed to intense heat, and after a certain time drawn out and opened ; the ashes of the deceased alone would remain, which could be carried away and kept. History, we know, repeats itself, and I am strongly of opinion that this most cleanly method of disposing of the dead will again revive in Europe as the increased population forces the living to encroach on the resting places of the dead." The question has revived, and is at the present time being seriously discussed all over Europe by Sanitary Boards. Dr. Blanc, and no doubt many other medical men in our city, are equally in favour of having cinerators here for disposing of the Hindu dead. The present mode of cremating bodies is decidedly crude and incomplete, and, on account of the present heavy price of fuel, very costly. The Hindu public generally may not take to the furnace kindly at first, but in due course they cannot fail to realize its usefulness and take advantage of it. It is for the Health Department to consider the subject seriously.

Bombay July 31. A. R. T.

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to the great difficulty of getting subscriptions, I regret that I have been compelled to discontinue collecting on account of this fund. Under these circumstances, the arrangements with the East Yorkshire Regiment and Marine Battalion bands to play at the Bandstand ceases. If any one else will undertake to collect the money, I will willingly subscribe.—Yours obedently,

W. A. BAKER

THE PROPOSED ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEXT VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 1.

From letters received by last mail at Simla there is now a prospect that Lord Dufferin will be the next Viceroy.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 1.

Colonel J. C. Eerkley officiates as Resident at Gwalior.

Colonel W. Tweedie is granted six months' leave out of India. Lieutenant E. Grey is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Major W. B. Birch is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

General A. B. Johnson is admitted to Colonel's allowances.

Major A. G. Hartshorn retires on half-pay.

Mr. M. W. H. Martin, Accounts Department, Bengal, resigns his appointment.

THE ZHOB EXPEDITION.

There is a probability that the 4th Sikhs will be replaced by another frontier regiment on the Zhob expedition, which will assemble on October 1st at Dera Ismail Khan.

THE NISERO AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, [illegible]

Colonel Lockhart goes to Achin in connection with the Nisero affair. In his absence Captain [illegible] will probably officiate.

[illegible] LETTER'S TELEGRAM Want [illegible] ven

THE CHINESE WAR INDEMNITY.

SHANGHAI, JULY 31.

The report is again current here that the Chinese Government have agreed to pay an indemnity of five million taels for the attack upon the French troops at Langson.

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The Conference has been again adjourned until Saturday, as M. Waddington is still awaiting instructions from the French Government.

STRONG ATTACK ON SUAKIM.

CAIRO, JULY 31.

The rebels in great force made a strong attack on Suakim yesterday, but were repulsed.

The British troops are suffering from sunstroke.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN TO THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The *Times*, in a leading article to-day, announces that the preparations for the autumn campaign to the Soudan have been stopped, and that the boats and other material ordered for that purpose will be sold.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JULY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 1.

Mail-steamer Mirzapore from Calcutta arrived.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras..... 4⅛

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 83⅛

4½ ,, ,, ... 88⅜

3 ,, Consols for account..... 100⅝

2½ ,, Sterling Loan..... 100⅜

4 per cent. French Rentes..... 103½

Bar Silver..... 50⅝

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £14,100,000, decrease £500,000.

Bills discounted £22,100,000, decrease £100,000.

Bullion total amount in Banking and Issue Departments combined £34,400,000, decrease £300,000.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 44 per cent.

Arrival—Seawell.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUG. 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Durban, Aug. 1.—Mauritius Mail closes at 5 p.m., on the 4th inst.

Foochow-Shanghai line still interrupted.

Manilla land line interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, July 31.

10 p.m. ... 79·6

FRIDAY, August 1.

6 a.m. ... 78·6
10 a.m. ... 81·7
2 p.m. ... 83·1
4 p.m. ... 81·3

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation met again yesterday. Mr. Gostling introduced the subject of the drainage reservoir on the Flats and moved that inasmuch as the Corporation had not distinctly sanctioned the construction of a closed reservoir, they would only accord their sanction to an open reservoir which would offer no obstruction to the flow of surface water. After discussion this was withdrawn in favour of a motion proposed by Mr. Nowrojee. By this a committee was appointed, including the experts of the Corporation, to inquire and report, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, if the surface drainage reservoir had been constructed in conformity to the plan sanctioned by the Corporation in 1882, whether it fulfils the object for which it was designed, and if there are any and what defects, the committee being authorised to suggest any improvements that may occur to them.

YESTERDAY concluded the hearing of the important suit instituted by Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater for the recovery of damages from Premchund Roychund in respect of a breach of contract in connection with the proposed Oriental Fire Insurance Company. The Advocate-General in an able summing up the whole case on behalf of the plaintiff, described the limit which the defendant put on his liability as a preposterous assertion. Mr. Slater had strongly maintained throughout his evidence that Premchund was to be held directly liable. Messrs. Sedgwick and John fully corroborated him that the defendant gave an undertaking to pay all the expenses incurred for the purpose of starting the company and the damages were a direct consequence of Premchund's failure to perform that which he had undertaken. Mr. Slater would even have been perfectly justified in claiming damages for double the period to which he had confined his claim. The hearing of the suit has lasted over five days, and Mr. Justice Hart reserved his judgment.

MR. JUSTICE HART delivered judgment in the High Court yesterday in the suit brought by Captain David James, master of the late barque Asie Mineure, on behalf of himself and others, to recover Rs. 8,597 from the British India Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the steamship Nerbudda, as damages for the loss of his barque after a collision with the Nerbudda, on the morning of the 30th March last off the Malabar Coast. After reviewing the evidence at considerable length, and laying down the general principles on which the Admiralty Courts at home proceed in cases like this, his lordship held that the steamer was in fault for not complying with the requirements of article 18 of Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, which obliges every steamship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, to slacken her speed, or stop, and reverse if necessary. His lordship held the steamer to blame on three out of the four grounds on which blame was imputed to her by the plaintiffs. The court's finding was that both vessels were to blame, and that the damages were apportionable between them. The steamer, however, sustained no damage, and the damage to the barque was to be divided between the two vessels, each bearing one-half. The learned judge found that the collision was not imputable solely to the negligence and default of those on board the Nerbudda; 2, that the collision was not occasioned wholly by the fault of those on board the barque; and 3, that it was not true that the weather, at the time of the collision, was bright and clear; nor was it true that those on board the barque showed a white light astern to those on board the steamer; nor was it true that the light then burning in the sky-light was a white bright light which could be seen astern at a distance of two miles. With these exceptions, the allegations in the plaint were held to be true. The plaintiffs were declared entitled to the relief claimed to the extent of one-half of the damages they had sustained. The question of costs was, at counsel's request, reserved for argument.

ON a reference from the Collector of Bombay, the question whether a certain agreement should not be regarded and stamped as a bond, under the Indian Stamp Act, was argued yesterday before a full bench of the High Court. By the provisions of the agreement a Mr. William Colclough bound himself to serve Messrs. Treacher and Company as their agent in London for a period of five years, on a salary of £1,200 per annum, including travelling allowance. It appears that the Collector wants to treat this document as a bond, on the ground that it secures to Mr. Colclough a certain amount for a definite period, and he is accordingly of opinion that a stamp of Rs. 300 should be affixed to the document. Mr. Jardine's principal contention on behalf of the company was that the document being a common form of agreement for services to be rendered by one person to another, did not fall within the definition of a bond, and therefore required a stamp of eight annas only. The Advocate-General argued on the other side; but the court appeared to be inclined to the opinion that the document was not a bond within the meaning of the Act. At the conclusion of the arguments, the Chief Justice intimated that the judgment of the court would be forwarded to the Collector in writing.

FROM the trade reports of the Chinese treaty ports for the year 1883 it appears that there has been a gradual falling-off in the shipment of tea from Foochow, so much so that Mr. Hannen, the Commissioner of Customs, who has drawn up the report, expresses great fears of that valuable trade passing from the hands of the tea merchants of that port. And when it is stated that of the nine million taels which form the amount of the export trade of Foochow, eight million taels are absorbed by tea, some idea will be formed of the value of the trade. Mr. Hannen thinks that the falling-off is due to the deterioration in the quality of the teas supplied to the foreign market, and the consequent successful competition of Indian teas, whose superiority is now an acknowledged fact. He thinks that, to a certain extent, this has been brought about by the unhealthy competition which takes place at the beginning of the season between foreigners in buying and shipping as fast as possible, without considering the requirements or capabilities of the consumer. The net value of the trade of the port during 1883 is given at 14,145,776 taels. In opium larger imports of Malwa and Benares have taken place, while the import of Persian and Patna opium shows a decrease. The falling-off in Persian opium was due to its dearness, and the increased consumption of Benares was owing to its being prepared with heavier "touch," *i.e.*, more consistency. The following are the details of the value of the cotton goods imported into Foochow during the year under report :—Grey plain shirtings, 140,850 taels. White shirtings, 54,075 taels. Dyed shirtings 3,847 taels. Dyed, figured, and brocaded shirtings, 4,903 taels. English drills, 3,662 taels. American drills 6,570 taels. English jeans and twills, 3,802 taels. T. cloths, 526,128 taels. Chintzes and prints, 5,242 taels. Turkey-red, 9,909 taels. Jaconets, cambrics, lawns, and muslins, 5,816 taels. Cotton lastings, 2,789 taels. Handkerchiefs, 5,386 taels. Cotton thread and yarn, 1,073 taels. The other imports consist of woollen goods of all kinds, metals, and sundries, under which head are enumerated some fifty articles.

THE estimated value of the gross imports and exports at Canton for the year 1883 was 28,375,854 taels, or about 2 per cent. less than in 1882. Foreign imports increased 5 per cent., opium and raw cotton chiefly contributing to the gain. Exports to foreign countries increased 11 per cent., silk being the most important factor. A falling off of over 22 per cent. was to be noticed in the value of the native produce imported, due chiefly to the diminished supply of Yangtze rice. The trade in opium by foreign vessels showed signs of revival during the last few months of the year, owing to foreign dealers having opened new establishments for that purpose, but owing to most of the opium thus imported evading the Likin charges some disturbances took place. The local yield of silk was reported as only middling, but, as stated above, there was a considerable increase in its export. Europe and the United States took considerable shipments, while Bombay took rather less than in 1882, but still more than an average quantity. Of the total for Europe nearly two-thirds went to the French markets, England importing a little more than one-third—almost exactly the reverse of the proportions of the previous year. Of the cotton goods imported the most important items were, cotton yarn and thread, valued at 1,271,118 taels; white shirtings, 207,916 taels; grey shirtings, 108,229 taels; T cloths, 56,387 taels; cambric and muslins, 15,115 taels; chintzes, 12,899 taels; velvets and velveteens, 12,649 taels; and English drills, 11,208 taels.

OUR Surat correspondent writes that information has reached Surat from Bhosawul of a moderate flood rising in the Tapti. In Surat the Tapti showed on Thursday morning a rise of about a foot, but by the evening the river had gone down to its recent level.

THE total rainfall this year at Egutpoora up to Thursday evening, the 31st July, was 93 inches against 74 for the corresponding date in 1883. It has been steadily raining for the past fortnight without cessation, and a break is greatly needed, we hear.

THE DISTINCTION of the Order of St. Thiago has been conferred upon Dr. John S. Forrie, the chief medical officer at Goa, for his long and meritorious services.

THE names of Senhor Martinho Minezes, Baron of Cumbarjuva, and Dr. Belarmino Frias are brought forward as the candidates opposing the Government nominees in the forthcoming election of the deputies for the Deputy House of Lisbon.

THE prospects of polo in Northern India are said to be certainly improving. In addition to the military tournaments in the Upper Provinces there will this year be an open tournament in Calcutta during the December race-week, and as a cup of the value of one thousand rupees is offered for competition, the entries should include the best teams in the country.

THE Allahabad paper says :—The appointment of Mr. MacDonnell as permanent Secretary in the Bengal Revenue Department satisfactorily disposes of the conflicting claims of the two candidates for this coveted post. The respective rights of the contending parties have long been a fruitful subject of discussion among members of the service, a matter now happily set at rest. Mr. MacDonnell is to be congratulated on an act of tardy reparation thus done him by the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor.

IT is complained that the reorganisation of the Punjab has not produced very satisfactory results. There appear to be two grievances peculiar to the Punjab; one is that the pay is lower in the Punjab than in other provinces, while the work is harder; the other is that promotion is stopped because the higher grades are blocked by military men who are holding on for their Colonel's allowances. It was hoped that the opportunity would have been taken of the reorganisation to remove the hindrances to promotion, as well as to improve the pay of the Punjab civilian. The pay certainly is raised nearly to an equality with that of similar appointments in other provinces, but the obstacles to regular promotion caused by over-recruiting and the number of military men holding on still remain. Government, it would seem, are not likely to take any steps to remove the obstacles, and it therefore remains to be seen whether the civilians will continue their agitation. It would seem to be the wisest course, before taking further steps in the matter, to wait and see how the reorganisation affects them, and whether on the completion of the new arrangements their grievances will not have been practically removed.

REFERRING to the fact that Mr. Whitehead has entered his well-known Arab, Euphrates, for a "cut in" against English and Australian horses, for the Hyderabad Gold Cup, the *Asian* says :—"We do not think Mr. Whitehead has exercised a very wise discretion in entering his horse for this race; for, according to the terms of the race, Euphrates will have to carry a 10lb. penalty. There might be a local rule introduced that Arabs when run in races for all horses should not incur any penalty in a weight for age race."

WE gather the following particulars from the *Indian Daily News* relative to the accident to the new dock recently opened by the East Indian Railway Company to the south of their goods sheds at Howrah for the accommodation of the wheat traffic :—Early last week, without the slighest warning, the north pier of the outer lock gate subsided several feet. It seems this pier was built upon a quicksand. Mr. Olpherts, the District Engineer in charge, considered he had successfully founded the pier, but it now proves otherwise. The use of the dock was proving a great relief to the railway and shippers of produce, as every description of cargo-boat could be loaded and despatched with great celerity and safety. The accident will probably entail a heavy loss, but it is to be hoped the Engineer of the railway will be able to repair the pier before the rush of the wheat traffic commences. In view of the extensive dock works shortly to be commenced by the Port Commissioners, it would be interesting to the public if the Chief Engineer would give an account of this work.

IN a paragraph in *Truth* Mr. Labouchere, M. P., writes :—"I have seen some very ingenious life-size portraits in oil, produced at an incredibly low rate by the Société Parisienne. They are all manufactured in the art schools at Vienna, although the method adopted is the suggestion of a clever Frenchman. He noticed the quantity of good, but perfectly unsaleable, art-work produced by the pupils in the Viennese art schools—models, studies, drawings, &c.—and thought they might as well paint something that would sell. He accordingly suggested that the reflections of photos., portraits of well known persons, should be thrown from a camera obscura, life-size, on to canvas, and that the pupils should then be set to outline them accurately upon the reflection itself, filling them in with oil-colour on the same canvas afterwards, and thus producing an excellent portrait in oil. Of course, the quality of the work varies with the ability of the pupil, but I am told that the invention is already becoming a source of income to many a poor art-student at Vienna."

HERE is something important to fashionable tailors. A young gentleman, under twenty-one years of age, ordered of his tailor last year "a frock-coat and vest, a fancy vest, three pairs of trousers, a covert-coat, a Newmarket coat, and a mourning coat and vest." The amount charged—£22 18s. 6d.—does not seem at all excessive, and although the customer pleaded infancy the tailor got a verdict on the ground that the goods were "necessaries." However, the divisional court granted a new trial, because the evidence as to what amount of clothes the infant already had in his wardrobe had been wrongly withheld from the jury. In other words, necessaries in such cases are, it appears, relative not only to the infant's circumstances, but also to the state of his wardrobe. There was nothing unnecessary in three pairs of trousers in themselves, but the presence of more trousers in the wardrobe might render the new purchase unnecessary. No doubt the profession will cry out against this attempt of the courts to revive the sumptuary laws in a new form.

TWO gigantic engineering schemes force themselves upon public attention. One is the proposal to pierce a railway tunnel through the Pyrenees, the convention for which has just been signed by the French and Spanish International Railway Commission. The other scheme is for the formation of a company to construct an international railway connecting Europe with Persia, India, Burmah, and China. It appears that Sir R. M. Stephenson, who has been endeavouring to arrange with the Sublime Porte for the commencement of the works in Turkey for the last thirty-four years, considers that the negotiations are so far advanced as to warrant the formation of a company to work the concession which he believes he will eventually obtain. He proposes to raise, for making the Asia Minor and Persia sections, a capital of £16,000,000 in 600,000 shares of £20, or 500*l.*, each, "of which it is proposed £4,000,000 shall be saved by troops' labour, leaving £12,000,000 to be subscribed." Sir R. M. Stephenson's hopes to induce the countries through which the line passes to supply troops to make it are, it is feared, doomed to inevitable disappointment. There are three other great schemes in embryo—namely, the Panama Canal, recently said to have been washed out, the African Inland Sea, and the flooding of the Jordan Valley. The scheme for a balloon with saloon accommodation *ad lib.* to float passengers across the Atlantic and cut out the trade temporarily carried on by several lines of steamers appears to be rather in abeyance.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is probable that Surgeon Damania, Bombay Medical Department, will be appointed to the Staff Surgeonoy of the fortress of Asirgarh.

LIEUTENANT MEADE, of the 3rd Cavalry H. C., is an additional candidate in Persian, Higher Standard, for the Civil and Military Examination, which will take place at the new Secretariat on the 4th instant.

THE proposed camps of exercise at Delhi and Hassan Abdul have been vetoed by the Supreme Government for financial reasons, the chief of these being, it is stated, that the Zhob Valley expedition will in itself serve all the purposes of a camp of exercise on a considerable scale. It remains to be seen whether the Commander-in-Chief will silently acquiesce in the abandonment of a proposal which was presumably recommended on sufficient military grounds and with the Zhob expedition in view.

COLONEL P. A. TWYNAM, who has succeeded Colonel Lascelles as Assistant Adjutant-General at Portsmouth, commanded the 2nd Battalion of the old 15th, now the East Yorkshire, for five years in this country on the Bombay side, going on half-pay on 6th September, 1881. He served for 30 years in the 15th, having joined it in December, 1851; he now over 52 years of age; he has held several Staff appointments, having been Brigade-Major, also Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at Alderahot, as well as an Aide-de-Camp at Ceylon. He was Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in Egypt for the large space of two months, but having been at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and mentioned in Lord Wolseley's voluminous despatch, he received the C.B. and medals. He is a Colonel of 1st July, 1881.

THE recent change in the reliefs as regards the regiments to proceed this trooping season to Aden, emanated, it is understood, from the Home authorities, and not in consequence of any alteration of the plans of the Quartermaster-General's Department in this country. As in future it is to be considered a rule that only two battalions are to be relieved in this country yearly by their sister battalions, the plan as regards the one to go to Aden will be that the third battalion, not so relieved, but whose other battalion has gone or will go to the Colonies, will be the one to go there, and not as heretofore the first battalion on the roster for home. In consequence, the 82nd being at the Cape, the 40th go to Aden, and in 1885-86 will be relieved by the 54th, as the 39th will not come to India. Both Aden reliefs this and next cold weather will hail from Peshawur.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a European District Court-Martial held at Ahmednuggur on the 25th July, Private B. Turner, 1st Bn. N. Regt, was arraigned upon the following charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that at Ahmednuggur on the 7th of May, when called upon to give evidence at the investigations held at the orderly room of the I-1 R. into a case then pending against Gunner Hayes, I-1 R. A., he made the undermentioned false statement in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "Gunner Hayes, then took an ammunition pouch belonging to Gunner Patterson, took out a packet of ammunition, and began to unfasten it. He then took Gunner Patterson's carbine from the rack and said words to the effect that he would shoot him"—he well knowing such statement to be false.—The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighty-four days. Before the same Court and on the same day, Private T. Mayer, 1st Bn. North Lancashire Regiment, was similarly charged and similarly sentenced.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, AUG. 1.—The pressure increased in N. W. P. and central parts of the country Gujarat, Rajputana and parts of Punjab but decreased generally elsewhere. Disturbance noticed near Mount Abu yesterday has continued its passage north-western and now lies near Jacobabad. Readings are highest in Ceylon, relatively low in Behar and Sind. They are generally below average of time of year. General wind direction unchanged. Westerly current prevails over whole of the country south of a line drawn from Kurrachee to Sunderbuns and generally south-easterly to northward of the line. Rainfall distribution has undergone slight change, the dry region over Behar has undergone extension and includes almost whole of Behar, Bengal and Assam. Dry weather continues in southern and interior parts of Madras and in the Indus Valley and western Punjab; elsewhere rainfall general. Rain to-day :—Satara, 7 inches; Mount Abu, 5½ inches; Deesa, Balgaum, about 5 inches; Moulmein, 2 inches; Masuri, Ajmere, Rangoon, over 1 inch; previously Satara 4 inches; Jhansi 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously regtd..	33	98	44	33	42	18	42	12
July 31, Thursday ..	0	17	.....		.....		.....	
Aug. 1, Friday			0	22	0	26	0	33
Total	33	15	44	54	42	44	42	45
Corresponding date last year	53	98	56	90	54	17	60	53

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(1st August, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m. Therm. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29.514	85·6	WSW	21	0.00
Surat.....	·388	82·6	SW	33	0·00
Bombay	·695	81·7	WSW	21	0·15
Ratnagherry	·783	79·3	SW	18	0·58
Karwar	·703	81·1	W Strong	..	0·20
Mangalore ..	·857	81·4	W	10	0·28
Calicut	·877	79·7	W	10	0·12
Cochin	·869	83·0	W Mcd.	..	0·03
Masulipatam	·964	87·8	NW	16	0·02
Madras	·760	89·3	WSW	21	0·04
Negapatam ..	·843	88·4	W	10	0·00

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE half-yearly general meeting took place in the Gymkhana pavilion on Wednesday evening, Brigadier-General Edwardes, C.B., presiding. The report of the previous general meeting having been read and confirmed, the present half-yearly report, given in our issue of 16th ultimo, was circulated amongst the members present. Mr. Walter Hughes proposed its adoption, and in the course of his remarks referred to a contemplated change in the system of payment for games of racquets, the system inaugurated a short time back, after promising well, not being found to be sufficiently remunerative. He then alluded to boating, as being an expensive department of the Club and in need of more support from the younger members. With so many old hands ready to coach, he expressed a hope that young blood would be more readily forthcoming in future. Mr. Arthur having seconded the motion, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

(11 A. M.)

GYMKHANA *vs.* CARLTON CLUB.

GYMKHANA XI.

Mr. Beaufort. Mr. Newnham.
,, Caulfield. ,, Piers.
,, Christian. Capt. Pogson.
Genl. Edwardes, C. B. Mr. Radcliffe.
Mr. Gould. ,, Russell.
,, Kaye.

By the kind permission of Colonel Beville and officers, Marine Battalion, their band will be on the ground during the afternoon (weather permitting).

GYMKHANA RACQUETS.

First ties of single-handed handicap.
Rubber, best of 3 games.

Macaulay scr. v. Thompson scr., Hughes scr. v. Austen + 4.

Kaye scr. v. Oliver + 1 Ker 2 hands v. Radcliffe + 3.

Stewart scr. v. Simpson + 1 Wyer 2 hands v. Nicholson + 2.

Crawford scr. v. Walker + 3 Savile 2 hands v. Sartorius + 1.

Russell scr. v. Arthur + 7 Gell, a bye.

First ties of double-handed handicap.
Rubber, best of 5 games.

Oliver and Russell scr. v. Walker and Macaulay + 5.

Thompson and Stewart scr. v. Wyer and Austen + 7.

Crawford and Kaye scr. v. Arthur and Simpson + 3.

Sartorius and Radcliffe scr. v. Hughes and Ker scr.

Gell and Nicholson scr. a bye.

All ties to be played off on or before 10th inst. Players to fix dates of play at once—vide notices in Racket Court.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE FACTORY ACT.

THE following Government Resolution regarding the proposed amendment of the Factory Act is dated May 23 :—

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Judicial, No. 560, dated 26th April, 1884.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1016, dated the 27th ultimo, forwarding a copy of report by the Inspector of Factories, Bombay, on the state of the factories in the Presidency Town which, by reason of the number of persons employed in them being less than 100, do not come under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act.

"2. With the object of bringing this class of factories under proper supervision and control, His Excellency the Governor in Council urges that the question of amending the Act be again taken into consideration, or if this course be found impracticable, that sanction be accorded to the introduction into the Bombay Legislative Council of a Bill extending and modifying the provisions of the present law on the lines of the proposals submitted with the letter from the Government of Bombay No. 2705, dated the 19th July, 1882, or in such other manner as may be found necessary and desirable.

"3. In reply, I am to explain that on receipt of the proposals submitted in July, 1882, by the Government of Bombay, based on Mr. Meade-King's reports, local Governments and Administrations were consulted as to the expediency of amending the Act. The replies received were, for the most part, decidedly opposed to any further legislation on the subject at the present time. The Governor-General in Council, while sympathising warmly with the objects which the Bombay Government had in view, decided, on a careful consideration of the arguments for and against an immediate amendment of the law, not to introduce a general measure at the present time—a decision which was duly communicated to your Government in this office letter No. 1249, dated the 14th September, 1883.

"4. With regard to the proposal now made to introduce into the Bombay Legislative Council a Bill to bring the smaller local factories under regulation, I am to observe that such a course is not free from objection, inasmuch as, if factory legislation is not of a general character, it lays the Government open to the charge of unfairly handicapping local industries in favour of those of other provinces to which special legislation is not extended.

"5. If, however, His Excellency the Governor in Council still deems the introduction of a local measure to be essential in the interests of the work-people employed in the factories of the city of Bombay, I am directed to request that the Government of India may be furnished with a draft of the Bill before its introduction into Council, in order that they may judge whether such legislation as is proposed is within the powers of the local Legislature."

Resolution.—In their letter No. 1016, dated March 27 last, this Government, in forwarding to the Government of India a report by Mr. Jones, the Inspector of Factories, again urged on the Supreme Government the expediency of an amendment of the existing law, and suggested that if the Government of India were unwilling to legislate on the subject this Government might be permitted to introduce in the local Legislative Council a Bill to deal with the matter, extending in such manner as may be found necessary and expedient, on the lines of the proposals submitted with this Government's letter No. 2705, dated July 19, 1882, the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, which has been found, in the Bombay Presidency, to be gravely and palpably inadequate. In reply, the Government of India, whilst pointing out certain objections which, in their opinion, existed to special local legislation, have not definitely negatived the proposal, but have asked that if special legislation for this Presidency is deemed necessary the draft of the proposed Bill may be sent to them in the first instance for consideration.

2. The Governor in Council must adhere to the opinion already expressed by him and communicated on more than one occasion to the Government of India, that the provisions of the existing Indian Factories Act are insufficient for the due protection of the operatives, notably the children, employed in the factories, and that the restriction which exempts from the operation of the Act all factories in which less than one hundred persons are employed mars the utility of the measure, by removing from its scope the class of factories which stand most in need of careful supervision and of improvement in the arrangements concerning sanitation, machinery, and other matters, and should be removed by further legislation.

3. The Governor in Council is strongly of opinion that more should be done for the protection of women and children employed in factories on the principle of the British Factory Acts, and for that of all operatives, from faulty sanitary arrangements in crowded factories, dangerous machinery, &c. The Governor in Council does not advocate any extreme measure or the adoption even of all the steps which have been taken in England with the now complete acquiescence alike of the employers and of the work-people. The recommendations of this Government have been and are much more limited. With regard to textile factories and other factories where children are employed, the Governor in Council considers that Mr. Meade-King's suggestions should be adopted as far as practicable; whilst as concerns other factories which are not now treated as such for the purposes of the Act, he is of opinion that moderate and reasonable provisions for the health and safety of the persons employed in them should be enacted and enforced.

4. Before, however, arriving at any final conclusion as to the provisions of the draft Bill to be prepared, the Governor in Council deems it advisable that the whole subject should be carefully considered in all its bearings by a thoroughly representative Committee, which, after hearing the evidence of the Inspector of Factories, and any other witnesses whom it may think fit to examine, could submit to Government a report on the question.

5. The Collector of Bombay should therefore be desired to consult the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, and to ascertain from those gentlemen what members, not exceeding three or four in all, would satisfactorily represent on the proposed Committee the industries concerned, viz., the textile factories in respect of the administration of which further legislative regulations and restrictions may be imposed by new legislation, and the factories employing less than a hundred work-people, which the present Act does not affect, but in regard to which a provision of law authorising regulations concerning sanitation, machinery, and other matters may be found expedient. On receipt of the reply of the Collector, orders regarding the formation of the Committee will be issued.

JOHN NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

AN INDIAN CHOLERA COMMISSION.

AN "Indian Surgeon" writes to the Allahabad paper :—The statement contained in your issue of the 23rd instant, that Dr. Douglas Cunningham is to be attached to the Sanitary Commissioner's Office to follow up Dr. Koch's alleged discovery of the cholera germ, will, it is to be feared, not be accepted with any degree of satisfaction by the majority of the members of the medical profession in India. As you state Dr. Cunningham is in connection with Dr. Timothy Lewis has during the past twelve years been repeatedly engaged in searching for the cholera *contagium*. Though placed under the most advantageous conditions for carrying out such investigations, he usually working at Simla in the hot weather and at Calcutta or in the plains during the cold season, these gentlemen having toiled all these years have found nothing; and now Dr. Koch having given very conclusive evidence that he has succeeded in discovering a *bacillus* to the action of which he attributes cholera, Dr. Cunningham of all men has been selected to test Dr. Koch's results! Should Dr. Cunningham's conclusions agree with those arrived at by Dr. Koch, the confirmation will be a remarkable one, but should Dr. Cunningham be still unable to find any germ which can be shown to cause cholera, I do not hesitate to state that his report will not in the opinion of many medical men in India be of any practical value. Why then waste time and public money over an investigation conducted under such conditions, when the whole of Europe is alarmed by the outbreak of cholera in France, and when the issues at stake are the health of millions, and the avoidable death of thousands annually in India? We are told that Dr. D. Cunningham "will probably have associated with him a professional microscopist, whose services will be obtained from home." This is too much: it is a studied insult to our ill-starred department. I maintain that there are several men in India already who are well qualified to conduct such an investigation. Has not Dr. Vandyke Carter within the last few weeks successfully demonstrated Koch's cholera *bacillus* to a Bombay meeting of medical men, and have not his investigation regarding leprosy, famine or remittent fever, and Plasmodia fame already given him a world-wide reputation as an Indian savant? As medical officers thoroughly qualified for the work I might name Drs. Boileau, Westcott, Clarke Poynder, Beale, Murphy, and Keogh, of the Army Medical Department; Drs. L. T. Young, G. F. A. Harris, Giles, Simpson, A. Duncan, Surgeons Grant, Charles, Ledgefield, and A. Whitwell of the Indian Service. It is simply monstrous that petty professional jealousy of men who are outside the charmed circle of the medical Mutual Admiration Society should be allowed to weigh in matters concerning the life and health of the masses of this vast Empire. It is time that there was a truce to this playing with cholera Investigation Committees. I would suggest that a large Indian Commission be appointed to consist of four or more sections of five members each. Each section to consist of one military, one civilian, and three medical officers (one A. M. D., two Indian), all of whom should have had *considerable practical* experience of cholera. One medical officer in each section should be a good microscopist, one a good chemist. Each section should work independently, visiting the sites of various outbreaks and carrying out its investigations on the spot. All the sections should finally meet and arrange their report.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

FOR the third time this week a meeting of the Corporation was yesterday held at the Municipal Offices under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Khote. There were present.—Drs. H. J. Blanc, T. Blaney and Cowasjee Hormusjee; Lieut.-Colonel Merewether, R.E.; Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, D. Gostling, Grattan Geary, F. W. Stevens, E. F. Underwood; the Hon. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Mandlik, Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban; Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Dewarkadas Lallubhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Homjee Cursetjee Dady, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamsedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; Kaikhusro-Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallubdas, Mirza Hoosain Khan, Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

DRAINAGE IN RAMPART-ROW.

A memorandum, No. 3229 A., dated 21st June, was received from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 1012, dated 3rd August, 1883, copies of reports from the Health Officer, dated 28th December, 1883, and 18th May, 1884, and of reports from the Executive Engineer, dated 24th January and 10th June, on petition from Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, relative to the drainage of his house, No. 23, Rampart-road.

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In consequence of Dr. Cowasjee it was decided to furnish Mr. Nowrojee with a copy of these reports.

THE SURFACE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The Corporation proceeded to the consideration of the letter, dated 9th June, from Mr. Gostling, on the subject of the Surface Drainage Reservoir on the Flats, stating his objections thereto, on the ground that it will obstruct instead of facilitating the drainage of the Flats, and giving notice that he would move "That, with reference to the scheme of surface drainage sanctioned by the Corporation on the 22nd March, 1882, inasmuch as the Corporation have not distinctly sanctioned the construction of a closed reservoir, they hereby resolve that they only accord their sanction to an open reservoir, which will offer no obstruction to the flow of surface drainage to the sea."

Mr. Gostling, in submitting this proposition, described at length the ground of his objections, which he had already set forth in his letter. It was, he said, a question in which he had taken an interest for many years, but this was the first occasion he had publicly offered his ideas on the subject. He accordingly thought it would be much better to write out his views, that they might be printed for the information of the Corporation, whose individual members were not supposed to have an intimate knowledge of the subject. He was glad the Executive Engineer of the Municipality had replied to his letter; and the correspondence would now be put on record for future reference. Mr. Gostling dealt at length with the history of the surface drainage questions, and coming down to the present monsoon, he described the state of the Flats as being completely choked with water for two square miles. He (Mr. Gostling) confessed he was astonished that instead of a deep reservoir having been constructed, an extremely narrow one had been provided. Mr. Forde asserted that his reservoir was large enough, but at the time of his (Mr. Gostling's) visit on the occasion of the rains twenty days ago the flood was so heavy that it reached within three inches of the bottom of the temporary bridge constructed on the Clare-road. The water was floating from the reservoir to the race-course, which was acting thus as a safety valve. On the afternoon of the same day the water was six inches higher and covered the bottom of the bridge. Suppose the race-course had not been there, there would have been a flood right down to Khetwadi, and the whole town would have been swamped. And this must always occur so long as there was a slight reservoir; with a deep reservoir all would be avoided. The flood very quickly breached the reservoir in two places, and at

more suited to the ways of cholera, that even the thousandfold opportunities of the age of steam do not make it half so dangerous. If there is one thing less doubtful than another in the natural history of cholera it is that it loves the ground that the breeding place of the poison is the soil, and that it is always most formidable when it clings its slow length along, and leaves a trail behind it. No English invasion of cholera has ever gathered force which did not come to us across the Continent through Russia and Germany. It came by sea from Alexandria to Southampton in 1865, but it was quickly suppressed. It came next year with German emigrants on their way to America, and it became a considerable epidemic. We have always imported it from the opposite shore of the North Sea—into Sunderland from Hamburg in 1832, into Hull from Hamburg in 1848, into the Tyne ports from German ports in 1853, and into Yorkshire and Lancashire from Rotterdam in the early months of 1866. It would almost seem as if a long journey overland were necessary to consolidate its power and give vigour to its constitution. Although the events of 1865 to 1873 show clearly enough that railways and steamboats have not by any means driven cholera out of the field, yet we have learned that it mostly goes with a particular class of travellers. Famine-stricken fugitives, the poorest of emigrants, wayside tramps, and all kind of hugger-mugger in motion are the favourite media of cholera diffusion. Unfortunately, these things are not yet out of date. The South of France is now witnessing worse scenes of that kind than ever disgraced antiquity or Europe's middle night of barbarism. It is a melancholy satire upon the Age of Science, on the "Choleræbacillus," and the refinements of technical skill, that the first approach of cholera to the shores of Europe should be met by attempts at concealment on the part of the authorities, and headlong panic on the part of the public. Something of Oriental stoicism, not to speak of Spartan courage, would have met the case better than the astonishing moral temper and the loss of intellectual grasp which seem to have sprung out of latter-day refinements.

With all this demoralisation by the side of the Mediterranean, we hear nothing as yet of an outbreak on the grand scale, or of the disease appearing at many points. That only shows that the ways of cholera are peculiar. A few showers of rain in Toulon at the present juncture would almost certainly make the whole town a hot-bed of pestilence. In a time of heat and drought such as the present, what is called the sub-soil water stands at a low level; the wells are low, and when the rain comes the surface water has to percolate through a considerable stratum of soil, and from a wide radius round about, in order to reach them. These would seem to be the conditions (in the Temperate Zone at least) favourable to an increase of cholera, just as they are known to cause an increase of typhoid fever. Thus, in Luxemburg, in 1865, the first rains fell in October, after an almost continuous drought of two years; and forth with the cholera, which had been dragging on an uncertain existence in isolated cases here and there, started into a great epidemic, and next year it broke out again, after heavy rains, in March and July. Dr. Cornish, a well-known official in Madras, says:—"Slight showers of rain at the end of the hot season may always, I think, be regarded as dangerous, as they afforded the requisite amount of moisture to the surface soil (in combination with its existing high temperature) to favour the development of the germs of the disease." Thus it is that late Summer and Autumn have always been the worst seasons for cholera in Europe. No one can tell where the germs of cholera may not have been carried in the exodus of forty thousand persons from Toulon and some thousands from Marseilles; the seed may have fallen unnoticed on the surface of the parched ground, where it only awaits the coming of the rain to fructify. But much rain, or heavy floods, have often been known to bring an epidemic of cholera to an end, by flushing the soil and drowning or carrying off the poison. Whatever the poison of cholera may be, it is contained primarily in the discharge of the sick; and these are only dangerous after they have undergone some kind of fermentation. By far the commonest breeding-place of the poison is the soil into which these discharges find their way; favoured by a due amount of heat and moisture, they ferment in some peculiar way, the virulent substance in them multiplies a hundredfold, and gets carried into wells and water-courses, or even rises into the atmosphere over some filthy sodden spot. There is always danger from well water in a time of cholera, and sometimes there is a risk of some feeder of a great reservoir being tainted. But the water-theory is not enough, although it has been the favourite explanation in this country since the first brilliant discovery of it by Dr. John Snow. We must admit, also, that the poison of cholera may rise from the ground into the air, and be inhaled with the breath; but that happens only over the spot of ground sodden with the choleraic discharges, or in rooms or ship's holds where there has been the grossest neglect of cleanliness and of disinfection. It is comforting, also, to know that the cholera poison can act only within a short range of its breeding place. The old notion of "cholera-clouds," "cholera-mists," and "cholera-waves" are the merest fables. But there is one other principal way in which cholera spreads that ought never to be forgotten. The poison will cling for weeks or months to the befouled linen, bedding, and clothes of the sick; if these are put away unwashed, thrust hastily into boxes, or tied up in bundles—the poor being none too willing to part with what little effects they have—then we need not be surprised if cholera emerges in its most virulent form from such boxes or bundles re-opened when things are about to their ordinary course. It is not always the first year of cholera, but it may be the second, and even the third or fourth, that makes the worst havoc. When it came to Italy direct from Mecca in 1865 it carried off thirteen thousand that year; it almost died out in the Winter and Spring, revived a little in the Autumn of 1866, appeared to die out once more in the Winter following, but in 1867, with no fresh importation from the East, it broke out so universally and so disastrously that one hundred and thirty thousand people in Italy died of it. Without doubt cholera in its diffusion is peculiarly a disease of the poor, and especially of the migratory poor.

If these are the ways that cholera spreads, it is not difficult to see where our duty lies in preventing its spreading. Heat and cold, rain and drought, come of themselves, and so far we must await events. But, while we must stand reverently, with folded hands, before Pettenkofer's Law of the Subsoil Water, we may in all other respects give heed to Lord Palmerston's memorable reply to the General Assembly of Free Church of Scotland, when he met their suggestion of a National Humiliation for the cholera with the counter-suggestion to look to their drains. Cholera, if it comes amongst us, will certainly search out the weak points in our sanitary arrangements, and many touch us something that will be useful for the next time. Most of our old wells in populous places are now closed, and our water-supply is on the whole good. The low-lying parts of the town along the river were the chief theatre of cholera in 1866, and it is the overcrowded and poor quarters in general that will want looking after. It should never be forgotten that the poison of cholera resides in the discharges of the sick; that these are harmless so long as the common duties of cleanliness—scavenging and disinfection—are rigidly performed; that filth-sodden places should be abandoned, and their occupiers moved to tents or hospitals, that cholera-stained linen and bedding had better be burned until we understand better how to disinfect it, and that, after all, it requires no very great heroism and involves no very great risk to go to the help of the poor even when it is an Asiatic pestilence that comes to tax their slender resources. No doubt men and women have fallen at that post of duty, probably when their devotion has been greater than their care of themselves. But cholera is not catching in the ordinary sense of the term; and we may regard it as a safe rule that, until cleanliness is completly overpowered, cholera is not catching at all.

COLOUR IN DRESS.

In a play that was produced some years ago in London one of the characters is represented as being seized with a desire to paint the whole world drab. The author possibly intended this individual to typify the commonplace; but, whatever may have been his object, the idea serves to lead the thoughts, by a natural rebound, to dwell upon all the delights of colour—delights which some of us appreciate keenly, while others among us wot not of them. It is not only the blind who cannot see. Thousands of men and women, whose eyes are sharp enough for all the practical purposes of everyday life, lack that inner, finer vision which opens to its possessor the glories, of sea and sky, tree and flower, and a million meaner things. This capacity can be cultivated, and the mother who opens the eyes of her children to the enjoyment of colour does better for them than she who walks along beneath the radiance of a summer sunset with eyes that see nothing beyond her bill of fare for to-morrow's dinner. Nature sends appetite for food, but does not always gift her children with the artistic perception of her own beauties. She spreads a daily banquet of colour, but sends no special invitations. All are welcome; but those who ignore the feast are themselves ignored. The loss is theirs.

This appreciation of colour shows itself especially in dress, and some women consider it a fortunate circumstance that men are condemned to a certain monotony of tint, since their attire thus becomes an excellent foil for the brighter hues of their own garments. But there are not wanting signs and tokens that the sterner sex will ere long emerge from this thraldom of custom to which they have so long submitted. What else can be the meaning of those chocolate brown cutaway coats, those sage green overcoats, the "livelier tris" of their shot-silk neckties, and the dainty tender hues of their satin scarves? These items signify the thin edge of the wedge, and are surely meant to spell the first syllables of the word emancipation. But meanwhile women have the kingdom of colour to themselves in the matter of dress; and while some abuse its privileges, others use them with discrimination, and a select few prove themselves quite worthy of them. These latter are superior to the section whose taste in colour is guided by the fashion. That "peacock-blue is in this year," or that "mauve is worn again," are dicta of the fashion journals which do not in the smallest degree affect those who dress to suit their own looks and to gratify their own love of beautiful colours. There are thousands of women who wear what the *Follet* tells them to wear, do their hair like the last illustration of the fashionable coiffure in the *Queen*, and scent their handkerchiefs and laces with the last new perfume; but these are never well-dressed. There is no harmony about their garments, and no individuality. They are the puppets to whom we owe the incessant changes of fashion. The milliners and dressmakers who dictate the modes delight in them, work them by wires, as it were, and, finding them mere slaves, invent new laws for them and grow rich thereby. The best dressed woman is she who is never quite in the van of fashion, and never quite in the rear. The colours she wears delight the eye. There are no violent contrasts, no crude tints. All is soft and harmonious. The "effects" of some fashionable costumes resemble the top notes of some of our prima donnas. They are harsh and discordant, and make us forget the delicious notes that have preceded them. The true lover of music would have gone away happier if he had not heard that C and D in alt.; but they take with the crowd. So it is with the compositions in orange and indigo, green and brown, red and blue, which some women delight in wearing. They are but appeals to the less cultured in the matter of colour, on whom the softer tints of a really artistic costume are thrown away. So numerous are the shades of colour from which the public are now able to choose that some women, aware of their shortcomings, seek safety in neutral tints, in black, or in white. This is fortunate, for were every dress to be in liberty colours the effect would be somewhat strained. The black or white costumes afford a necessary relief.

Among the most successful colour-harmonies that have been seen of late was a dress of the soft Indian cashmere known as Alwan cloth. The colour was salmon, so-called from poverty of language, since it was paler than the fish of that name, even when boiled. This dress opened over a petticoat of chocolate-brown velvet, untrimmed save with the tabs in which the edge was cut out. These tabs, tapering to a point, fell over a number of flounces of coffee-coloured lace, very full, and overlapping each other in such a way as to add still further to the appearance of fulness. The edges of the cashmere polonaise were cut out in vandykes, and these were trimmed all round with fully-gathered coffee-coloured lace. The bodice opened over a waistcoat of brown velvet, and was furnished round the basque with a series of loops of the cashmere, through which a broad band of the brown velvet was run. The large hat worn with this dress was of Tuscan straw, with an openwork brim lined with brown velvet. The trimming consisted of a mingling of brown velvet, coffee-coloured lace, and a single bunch of apricots of the precise shade of the cashmere. Another artistic toilette consisted of citron-coloured nun's veiling, draped in graceful folds over a skirt of peacock green faille, also perfectly plain, save for the trimmings of faille and chenille fringe just at the edge. The corsage of colour was pleasing, and the bonnet, in which yellow marguerites and cornflowers were mingled, served to accentuate the harmony. Some of the printed delaines now so much worn are very brilliant in colouring. One of these, covered with a design of rings in the brightest possible nasturtium tints, was worn lately by a brunette with clear complexion and scarlet lips. Nothing could have been better; but beware of these bright shades, ob lecteurs! Some sad mistakes are made by those destitute of the sense of colour. A pallid, sallow face is encircled by a mahogany-coloured bonnet and strings to match. The effect is depressing. At a recent concert one of the singers wore emerald green velvet over a coffee-coloured silk skirt. Her gloves matched the skirt. Such a dress ought to be punishable by law. An artist who was present was heard to remark that if one looked long enough at that green it would drive one crazy. When the science of colour comes to be properly understood, such combinations will be impossible. We want some one to prepare a grammar and dictionary of tints, or, rather, a "Ton-messung" or "Ton-leiter," a "Guide to the Gamut of Colours and Tints." Not till this is done shall we be able to do justice to the marvellous number of hues that modern manufacturers have placed ready to our hands. We shall have tints and semi-tints ranged in order, as tones and semi-tones in music. We shall delight in the composition of cadences, of symphonies and comprehend the value of intervals and the intricacies of modulation.

The theory of colour is as yet unknown, and we are but on the threshold of a delightful science. Though there are many to whom the study would offer no attractions, yet these would form but a small number those who have "no ear" for music, and who, notwithstanding that fact, attend concerts, are taught to "play the piano," and are even given instruction in singing until the tortured ears of the teacher and of the martyrised household lead to their own release from pain. But to those gifted with the capacity it will be an immense boon to have the science of colour recognised as such, and laid open to the willing students. The educational of colours has yet to be studied. A French writer says: "You may laugh in a sky-blue bonnet, but you must not weep in a rosecoloured one." In the same way no one would willingly put on a yellow gown if she felt dull or in a peevish mood. There is a cheerful good-nature about the colour, as seen in pansies, in laburnum, or in buttercups, that unsuits it for darker moods. Violet is sentimental, but the paler mauve laughs with good-nature and lightness of heart. There is something solemn about the splendour of the more brilliant tints of red, and much of pretentiousness in the decided shades of blue. Musicians recognise similar qualities in the various keys in which they write. Some are chosen for interpreting a querulous ditty, and others for words of a melancholy drift. All these possibilities are to be found in colours as in sounds. In time we shall see that many of us now seize these harmonies by a sort of intuition, but our interpretation of them must be as lame and inadequate as was Jubal's harp to render the music of the spheres, perhaps more audible to mortals in those early days of the world's youth. What will accomplish for sight what musicians have done for sound? We have not even words wherewith to write of colours, but have to borrow from the language of music. Should any hereafter make the rough places smooth and the crooked ways straight, it will be matter of gratitude, not only to the possessor of artistic perceptions, but to the world at large, since the science of dress must thereby become greatly simplified, and infinite variety be rendered possible without further resources than those we now possess.—*Daily News.*

DEATH OF THE KING OF CYPRUS, JERUSALEM, AND ARMENIA.

At St. Petersburg has just been interred an individual described as "an old Russian officer" who died in great distress, at the age of seventy-seven. He claimed, by right of descent, to be King of Cyprus, Jerusalem, and Armenia; and, assuredly, if the genealogical assumptions of the defunct "Russian officer" were authentic, his lineage must be held to be a very remarkable one indeed. The Lusignan family migrated to the East as early as the twelfth century. They were among the Crusaders who did not come home again, but made unto themselves dignities, and sometimes dynasties, in the land of the cypress and myrtle, and where the oranges grow. Guy de Lusignan, son of Hugues of that ilk, married Sybella, daughter of Amaure the Avaricious, Christian King of Jerusalem. Guy succeeded his miserly father-in-law in the sovereignty of the Holy City; but in 1187 Jerusalem was captured by the Sultan, Salah-ed-Deen; and Guy preserved only the empty title of King, which he hastened to sell to one Richard Cœur de Lion, receiving in exchange the more substantial monarchy of Cyprus. Of this once-honoured, although little-creditable, line who has just died at St. Petersburg claimed to be the lineal descendant nor do his pretensions die with him, since it is stated that the solitary mourner at his funeral was his son. Should the whirligig of time, in its revenges, once more make a Frank kingdom of Jerusalem a possibility, the gentleman who followed M. de Lusignan to his grave, or his heir, if he leave any, may, perhaps, assert his rights to the Heavenly Crown. For it must not be forgotten that other claimants to this long-dormant suzerainty may start up. There was an undeniable branch of the Lusignans in the old French family of De Lezay, which, for all that proscriptions, civil wars, and the guillotine could do, was still extant in France in 1810. The House of Savoy-Carignan claim as heirs of Guglielmo, Marquis of Montferrat, called Longaspada," the first husband of Sybella, to be lords, not only of her son's dominions but of the island in the Ægean which is supposed to be the birthplace of Aphrodite; and the curious in numismatics will remember that so recently as 1856 Vittorio Emmanuele II. was styled not only King of Piedmont, Duke of Savoy, and Marquis of Montferrat, but King of Cyprus and Jerusalem. Finally, there remains, to bar all the titles which might be set up to the Throne of Jerusalem, the significant circumstance that the dispossessed Guy of Lusignan sold his sovereign rights in the Holy Land, including the countships of Jaffa and Ascalon, to our Lion Heart; so that, if there be any Monarch of Jerusalem "in posse," it is her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

As regards Cyprus the case is slightly different. That the sovereignty of that island, which the Sultan, Selim II., captured in 1571, and which is now, with the sultan, a suzerain, a British "place of arms," should have been lost to the Lusignan family, was owing to Madama Caterina Cornaro. This lady, the great-granddaughter of a Venetian Doge, was an adopted "daughter of St. Mark," and when she arrived at Venice in 1470 to become the bride of James the Bastard, the legitimised son of John Lusignan, she brought with her as a dowry from the Serene Republic one hundred thousand golden ducats. She was in reality a tool of Venetian statecraft and a secret agent of the Signoria. She encouraged noble Venetian families to settle in Cyprus, which in particular soon began to swarm with Cornari, the Tite Barnacles of that epoch. Indeed, the famous advocate and professor of temperance, Luigi Cornaro who lived to be a hundred and four, is suspected of having written his treatise on sobriety in diet, and sedulously practised its precepts himself, with a view to encouraging all Cornari present and to come to live very long, so that they might obtain lucrative places under Government. James the Bastard died in the third year of his marriage with Madama Caterina, who became Queen of Cyprus. She bore a posthumous son, who lived, it is said, only twelve months. It was not convenient to the Serene Republic that the heir to the throne should grow up to man's estate; and, after reigning fourteen years, Queen Caterina abdicated her crown in favour of the Venetian State, who held Cyprus for eighty years, when they were turned out by the Turks. It would be curious to learn on what grounds the old gentleman who lately died at St. Petersburg justified his descent from the Lusignans of Cyprus. The last member of the family who was in any way distinguished was Stefano di Luzignano, who was an Armenian Bishop, and died in 1590. It must be from some other Lusignan that the "Russian officer" recently deceased sprang. Altogether, it might be more advantageous to the interests of a pretender to the Crown of Cyprus—were pretensions thereto anything but moonshine—for the claimant to be able to show that the posthumous son of James the Bastard did not die, as the partisans of the Republic of Venice alleged, in 1474-75, but that he was hidden away and brought up "unbeknown," even as was the mythical son whom M. Victor Hugo, with rhyme, but certainly without reason, has assigned to Lucrezia Borgia, while his mother assumed the Cyprian Crown, eventually to surrender it to Venice. It would be a very plain-sailing pedigree indeed if the Muscovite Lusignan could show that the posthumous son of James was his ancestor. Otherwise an inconvenient number of Lusignans might appear in the field. This remarkable race became divided in the twelfth century into two branches—the Lusignans of France and the Lusignans "d'outremer" or of the Orient. With the former branch the illustrious French families of La Rochefoucauld, Des De Valence, De Marais, De St. Valerien, De St. Gelais, De Severien De Parthenay, and De Chateaurouz claim kinship. A noteworthy connection of the House of Lusignan with this country is to be found in the romantic history of Isabeau d'Angoulême, who was the betrothed bride of Hugues de Lusignan, called "the Brown," who was abducted and married by our John Lackland, and by him bore our Henry III., but who, after the death of her worthless husband, returned to France, and married her old flame, Count Hugh. King John's widow was not popular with her Poitevin subjects, and in her age was known by the disrespectful sobriquet of "Queen Jesebel." Her speedily consoled husband sent all his younger children to England, to be provided for by Henry III. One, Guy de Lusignan, was killed at the battle of Lewes; another, William de Valence, was created Earl of Pembroke; and a third, Aymer de Valence, became Bishop of Winchester.

On the whole, it was quite within the fitness of things that an obscure patriarch, claiming to be King of Cyprus, Jerusalem, and Armenia, should make an end of it in St. Petersburg. The Romanoff dynasty have dispossessed almost as many Kings and Princes as our own Imperial exigencies have constrained us to do. The treasuries of the Palaces of the Hermitage and the Kremlin abound in regal, princely, and grand ducal diadems, sceptres, and orbs, which have been absorbed by the insatiable maw of the "White Tsar;" while superstitious Petropolitans whisper that the mysterious sounds which, they say, are heard to come during the long wintry nights from certain part of the Neva in St. Petersburg are not only supernatural echoes of the dying groans of the murdered Emperor Paul, but reverberations of the lamentations uttered by the last Khan of the Crimea, bewailing the loss of the Tauric Chersonese. Perhaps "the old Russian officer" who died at St. Petersburg felt less bitterness of soul as the fancied descendant of a King whose kingdom has not had any existence for three hundred years than he would have done had he ever really worn a crown, and been deprived of it. Perhaps, in all his poverty and wretchedness, he was less miserable than the monarch in exile, the King whose kingdom has been given to another—the dethroned Sovereign whose claims to legitimate succession are derisively scouted. Perhaps just now, it were preferable to be the possible defendant of the Lusignans, Kings of Cyprus, Jerusalem, and Armenia, than an undoubted Bourbon of Naples or of Spain, an unimpeachable Orleans, or a veritable Bonaparte. It is no longer the fashion for "Monarchs retired from business," or violently ousted from business, to be impecunious. History has not repeated itself in the case of Voltaire's party of royalties in "Candide," who came to see the Carnival of Venice, and not one of whom had the wherewithal to pay for his supper. Poor Theodore Neuhoff, who filed his phantom "Kingdom of Corsica" as one of his effects in his schedule when he sought the relief of the Insolvent Debtors Act, is the last character to be found nowadays. The banished King, the Royal or Imperial Pretender, of modern times has generally plenty of money. Ex-Naples has come into wealth. Ex-Modena was a millionaire. Parma, Tuscany did not fall into poverty. The Comte de Chambord lived and died a prosperous gentleman. The Orleans family possess ample means; and, although a few of the Bonapartes have been temporarily out at elbows, the survivors of that remarkable race are, on the whole, affluent. It is questionable, on the other hand, whether wealth, and all the comfort and luxury and the consideration that wealth can bring, will compensate for the political hopes deferred that maketh the heart sick, and for the slow, but steady, narrowing of the probabilities of the Pretender ever attaining his desire. The old "Russian officer's" contention that he was the heir of the Lusignan's "d'outre mer" and entitled to the visionary Crown of Cyprus, did no harm to anybody, promoted no bad blood, fostered no intrigue, imperilled no interest. The persuasion that he was of regal descent; and that he had some of the best blood in Europe in his veins, may have been a comfort to him under his privations; and now, at least, as Mr. Kinglake said of an aged Oriental in "Eothen," the mythical King of Cyprus, Jerusalem, and Armenia is "well out of the scrape of being alive, and old, and poor."—*Daily Telegraph.*

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 29.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Thomson, will be considered to have acted as Coll and Magte of the Kistna Dist from the 9th to the 17th July, 1884, both days inclusive.

Mr E J Sewell will be considered to have acted as Collr, Magte, and Agent to the Govr, Ganjam, from the 24th April to the 30th June 1884, both days inclusive.

Mr J D Rees assumed charge of the office of Private Secy to the Rt Hon the Govr from Capt Awdry, R E, on the 15th inst.

The following gentlemen have been permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service:—Mr A J Stuart from the 30th Sept 1884 and Mr D Buick from the 1st Oct 1884.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr H R Grimes in the *Gazette* of the 8th inst is cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J P James will be considered to have acted as Port Officer, Cochin, from the 8th Feb till the 22nd April, 1884, both days inclusive.

Mr T Barboza, Supt of Sea Customs, will be considered to have been in charge of the office of Port Officer of Cochin from the 1st to the 7th Feb and from the 23rd April to the 1st May, 1884, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following posting is ordered:—Capt L R E Langely, Ex Engr, fourth grade, to the Ganjam Divn to join on return from leave.

The following transfer is ordered:—Mr C H T Norfor, Ex Engr, fourth grade, from the Ganjam to the C P Project Divn to join at the public expense on relief by Capt L Langley, R E.

First-class Assist Apothy S. C White, attached to the Police Hospital, Parvatipur, is granted twenty days' privilege leave with effect from 16th July.

Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr O R Jones, Asst Inspr-General of Police, Madras.

Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Lieut-Col F Kilgour, Supt of Police, Madura Dist.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Dr Bradshaw, Inspr of Schools, fourth divn, with effect from the 16th proxo or after on being relieved.

Mr W Green, Inspr of Salt Revenue, second grade, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date of his relief.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Mr James Mills, M R C V S, A V D, Inspr of Cattle Diseases, Madras, for 10 days, from the 16th July, 1884.

Mr E A Snell, Head Surveyor, No IV party, Madras Survey, has been granted privilege of absence for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officer to return to duty:—Lieut-Col R G Jenkins, Staff Corps.

Major C M A Morant, Genl List Cavy, is granted three months' furlough (p a) out of India from the 4th April 1884.

Surgn-Major Pearse, RE, I.M.D, Principal Medical Storekeeper, Madras, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from the 1st August 1884, or date of departure—Surgn-Major Roberts, M D, performing the duties of the appointment on Surgn-Major Pearse's responsibility.

3rd Regt L I—Jemadar John Dennis to be Subadar, 16th Jan 1884.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Major—Capt A W H Hornsby, from 26th July 1884.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has permitted Lieut-Col (Bt Col) O F Smithers, S C, to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval from 4th July 1884.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 2, Farringdon Road, London.

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CONTINENTAL SEEDS!

A large consignment of the above from Germany and France is just received, and sold in any quantity.

Our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Bulbs, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Pumps, Flower Vases, &c., can be had post free.

PALEKAR & CO.,

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,

Opposite to St. Xavier's College Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..			Rs. 300
Do.	40	do.	„ 750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.	„ 1,300
Do.	8 do.	500 do.	„ 1,200
Do.	30 do.	500 do.	„ 3,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-stret

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retail'd by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT A BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 8, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

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NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

TO CONSUMERS OF CYLINDER OIL.

BAIRD'S PATENT SIGHT FEED LUBRICATORS save 40 per cent. of oil. To be had from ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited, Mazagon.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating v. Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 21th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating V. Hascheck Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

Annex facsimile of the genuine label :—

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

NOTICES.

EMERY CLOTH. — GLASS PAPER.

ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD.

A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST. IN 1s 2s & 4s PACKETS EVERYWHERE 72, SHOE LANE LONDON

GENUINE EMERY. — BRUNSWICK BLACK. — ACTON AND BORMAN LONDON.

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.

A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY, WITHOUT WEAR, FRICTION OR DUST PACKETS 3d TINS 6d 1/ & 2/6 EACH DEPOT 72, SHOE LANE LONDON

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

BADHAM, PILE & Co.

LIMITED,

Shirt Makers.

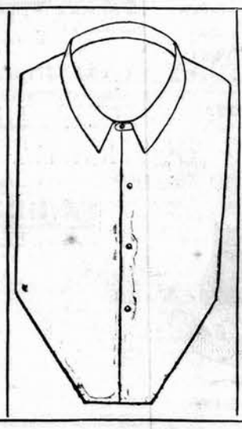
CASH

Dress Shirts, ½-doz., R 30/-

Dress Shirts, *Collars Attached*, ½-doz., R 33/-

White Shirts, ½-doz., R 22/-

Silk Shirts, each R 11/8



PRICES

French Cambric ½-doz., R 30/-

Oxford Cloth, ½-doz., R 33/-

Zephyr Cloth, ½-doz., R 33/-

Flannel or Silk & Wool, *White and Coloured*, each R 8/8

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD

Patterns and Self-Measurement Instructions Free on application.

JUST LANDED.

ANOTHER BATCH OF THE

CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.

These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous ; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,

BOOT-MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

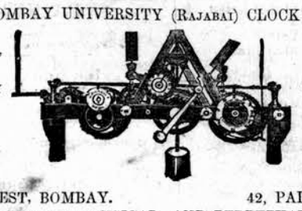
ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

Makers of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,



THE ROYAL FAMILY
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c.,

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

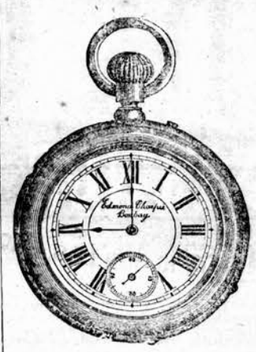
MANUFACTURERS OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,

For Dials from 3 feet 6 inches to 50 feet in Diameter.

FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, examined and guaranteed.

Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE & CO.,



WATCHMAKERS, &c.,

MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

MAY CONFIDENTLY

RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING

STRONG, NEAT AND EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

1. THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER Keyless full-jewelled Watch, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front, as supplied with satisfaction to the *Indian State Railways* and *Her Majesty's Indian Army* ... ...**Rs. 25**
2. THE HUNTING SILVER PATENT LEVER ¾ plate full-jewelled Watch ... ... „ **28**
3. THE HUNTING STERLING SILVER ENGLISH LEVER movement capped and jewelled Watch ... ... „ **45**
4. THE HUNTING GOLD 18-Carat PATENT LEVER ¾ plate full jewelled Watch ... ... „ **80**

All with two years' written guarantee, and forwarded free by Post to any part of India per V. P. Parcel.

EDMOND CHARPIE & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS, &c.,

MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

NOTICE TO "VALVOLINE" OIL CONSUMERS.

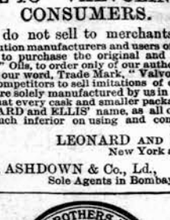
AS we do not sell to merchants or dealers we caution manufacturers and users of steam power who desire to purchase the original and only genuine "Valvoline" Oils, to order only of our authorised Agents.

The use of our word, Trade Mark, "Valvoline," is being pirated by competitors to sell imitations of our celebrated Oils which are solely manufactured by us in America.

Also see that every cask and smaller package is branded with LEONARD and ELLIS' name, as all other Oils will be found much inferior on using and comparing them carefully.

LEONARD AND ELLIS,
New York and London.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.



In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

GIBERT'S
THE ONLY GENUINE
IODURATED Depurative COMFITS

constitute the best, the most agreeable, the most active and most economical of all known depuratives.

Beware of imitations and see that you get (as for the Syrup) *Gibert's and Boutigny's signatures in red ink thereon, as well the stamp* (printed in blue) *of the French Government.*

General Depôt for British India :
E. PLOMER & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Combarmere House, Simla and Lahore (Punjab).

PATRONISED BY H. E. THE VICEROY.

By Appointment in Ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army; H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Commissioner, Central Provinces, &c., &c.

PEARSE & Co., Limited,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, PURVEYORS, WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS, &c.,

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SPECIALITIES:

BRIDE, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES.

ORNAMENTS FOR BRIDE AND OTHER CAKES.

(When ordering please send diameter and height of Cake required.)

Superior Fresh-Ground Coffee, Annas 14 per lb.; In Tins, Re. 1 each.

SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR SHIP, DISTRICT AND HOUSEHOLD USE.

ENGLISH AND INDIAN OILMAN-STORES, BON-BONS, TORPEDOES, SWEETS, &c.

HAM, CHEESE, BACON, CONDIMENTS, &c., &c.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PURE CONFECTIONERY.

PEARSE'S CELEBRATED PRIZE PACKETS, 1 as. and 2 as. each.

Price Lists, Post-free, on Application.

POONA AGENT:—Merwanjee Cursetjee, East Street.

PEARSE & Co.'s RESTAURANT,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, CHOPS, STEAKS, &c.,

HOT FROM THE GRILL.

ICES, ICED DRINKS, TEA, COFFEE, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

PEARSE & Co., Limited, Confectioners, Purveyors, and Public Caterers, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest, and most fragrant preparation for the teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder ; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D. F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints : white, rose, and cream.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week : acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 8, New Oxford-street London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

THE SOLID SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

PRICE 850 RUPEES CASH.
EBONIZED MAHOGANY 900 RUPEES CASH.
Packing in Tin and Wood, 25 Rupees.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THE ABOVE PIANO OBTAINED A FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AND MEDAL AT THE ABOVE EXHIBITION.

s confidently recommended as a first-rate Instrument, in regard to TONE and TOUCH, and is *guaranteed* to withstand the deteriorating influences of the *Climate of India* and of the *Tropics* generally.

S. ROSE & Co. have supplied many hundreds of the Sympathetic Grand Square to residents in all parts of India. The experience of nearly thirty years proves that these Instruments are *par excellence* the best suited for the climate of India. S. ROSE & Co. hold numerous testimonials proving the fact, and no one instance has occurred of the Sympathetic having given way.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture. It is of massive, solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. The dimensions are larger than any other Grand Square, and thus a richer tone is secured.

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay, and HAROLD & Co., Calcutta, are the only Agents in India for the "Sympathetic."

Pianofortes on the easy purchase system.
Pianofortes let out on HIRE in POONA and the Districts at reduced rates.

S. ROSE & CO., 26, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

General Depôt
DEPOT
For BRITISH-INDIA
GIBERT'S DEPURATIVE SYRUP AND COMFITS
The results of the Experiments made in the Hospitals of Paris, London, Rio-de-Janeiro, etc., show that
GIBERT'S
DEPURATIVE
SYRUP AND COMFITS
Approved by the Paris College of Medicine, is the best, the most efficacious and the most economical of known depuratives. The Comfits on account of their small volume are of an easy and agreeable employment. Every Comfit is equivalent to one and a half tablespoonfuls of Syrup.
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